FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[29 Oct]

CSCE CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES HELD

LD311324Y Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Montreux, October 31, TASS--A conference of experts opened in the Swiss city of Montreux today to work out a generally acceptable method of peaceful settlement of disputes. It was called under the Helsinki Final Act, approved by the European Conference of Security and Cooperation, and the decisions of the Belgrade meeting. The conference of experts is attended by representatives of all countries, participants in the European conference.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON NO FURTHER MBFR CONCESSIONS BY EAST

The following corrections to an item entitled "Further MBFR Concessions Will Not Be Made by Socialist States" published in the 11 Oct Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, BB 1 are supplied by a monitor recheck of the item:

Paragraph one, from line one should read. . . [Text] Vienna is now witnessing the 16th round of talks on mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. Two plenary meetings have already taken place and representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO made it clear, in their speeches, what goals they were going to achieve at the talks. And now, a dispatch from our Vienna correspondent Andrey Sokholov about the talks on mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe... supplying full station introduction and deleting erroneous reference to "MBFR".

Paragraph three, penultimate line should read...equality, mutuality and noninflicting of damage to ... correcting "noninsisting" to "noninflicting."

Last paragraph, line five should read...they are stubbornly clinging to absolutely unrealistic...clearing queried word.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BUDAPEST CONFERENCE OF PARTY SECRETARIES

LD311719Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Socialist Countries' Communist and Workers Parties"]

[Text] A conference of Central Committee secretaries engaged on party organizational work questions of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties was held in Budapest 23-25 October 1978.

The following participated in it: for the BCP--P. Dyulgerov, Central Committee secretary; for the MSZMP--K. Nemeth, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; for the Communist Party of Vietnam--Bui Quang Tao, Central Committee Member; for the SED-H. Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; for the Communist Party of Cuba--J. Camacho, Central Committee Member; for the Lao People's Revolutionary Party--Phoumi Vongvichit, Central Committee Politburo member; for the MPRP--S. Jalan--aajab, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; for the PZPR--E. Babiuch, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Z. Zandarowski, Central Committee secretary; for the RCP--C. Dascalescu, Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary; for the CPSU--I. V. Kapitonov, Central Committee secretary; for the CPCZ--M. Beno, Central Committee secretary.

Section chiefs and deputy chiefs of the fraternal parties' Central Committees also participated in the conference's work.

R. Bauer, member of the Editorial Board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA attended the conference.

Conference participants exchanged opinions and experience on the role of communist and workers parties and mass organizations in the socialist political system in their countries.

The socialist political system, the conference speakers pointed out, has proved its indisputable superiority over the capitalist political system. Revealing its creative potential increasingly fully, it serves as a powerful factor for society's transformation on socialist and communist principles and insures its steady advance along the path of economic and social progress.

The experience of socialist building, it was noted at the conference, indicates that, depending on the concrete historical conditions and national features in various socialist countries, there may be one party or several parties. However, in all cases the Marxist-Leninist party acts as society's leading force and the nucleus of its political system. Herein lies the main guarantee of class steadfastness, the socialist political system's genuinely popular essence and its stability and successful functioning. It was emphasized that the role of the communist and workers parties in society's life increases during socialist and communist building.

The conference participants noted that the consistent implementation of recent decisions of fraternal parties' congresses and the adoption of new constitutions in several socialist states have exerted and continue to exert a beneficial influence on the socialist political system, development of principles of people's power and successful implementation of all tasks of socialist and communist building in those countries.

Great attention was devoted to questions of developing in every way and deepening socialist democracy. It was stressed that this is one of the main directions of communist and workers parties' activity to improve the political system of socialism. The conference participants exchanged information on how fraternal countries insure in practice increasingly wide participation of working people in managing state and societal affairs, strengthening the legal basis of state and public life, broadening publicity and constant consideration of public opinion. Speeches showed convincingly, from concrete instances, that under socialism, as a result of increasing successes in the economic and cultural sphere, citizens are guaranteed the broadest, most real rights and increasingly favorable conditions are being created for the all-round development of the individual and of the masses' initiative.

Much attention was paid to questions of party leadership of state and social organizations. Emphasis was placed on the important role of trade unions, the working people's most mass organization, in strengthening the political and economic foundations of people's power, educating the people and defending their legitimate rights and interests. Great significance was attached to the activity of youth organizations in involving the young generation in socialist and communist building. Much attention was paid to the work of women's, cooperative and other mass organizations. The conference participants revealed the substance and forms of the fraternal parties' work within the framework of the national (people's) front and the practices of their relations with other parties and organizations belonging to it.

Conference participants were unanimous in the opinion that further consolidation and improvement of the socialist political system and the successful resolution of the tasks of socialist and communist building in their countries are helping to increase the might and strengthen the positions of world socialism. By striving for this on the basis of the creative application of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism with consideration for the conditions and particular features of each country, the communist and workers parties are thereby fulfilling their national and international duty.

The Budapest conference was held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of equality, international solidarity, unity and cohesion.

MAJORITY APPROVES SOVIET INIATIVE ON NONNUCLEAR STATES

LD312122Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The First Political Committee of the UN General Assembly is discussing the Soviet proposal concerning an international convention on strengthening the security of the non-nuclear states. Our commentator Viktor Glazunov has this to say:

The Soviet initiative has been received with approval by the session in New York. Only Peking's delegate--the representative of people who are counting on a world war--came out openly against it. On the other hand, the majority share the opinion of Kurt Waldheim that the Soviet initiative is of exceptional significance in solving the problems of disarmament and peace.

What is the substance of the Soviet initiative? It is generally known that nuclear arms proliferation and the emergence of new nuclear states increases the danger of nuclear disaster. This realization resulted in conclusion of a Non-Proliferation Treaty. However, justice demands that nonnuclear states should obtain a guarantee that their territory will not become a target for mass destruction weapons.

The Soviet Union considers that the most successful way to solve the problem is through conclusion of a special international convention. The Soviet Union also forwarded the draft of the United Nations convention.

Nuclear states undertake not to use and not to threaten with nuclear arms signatories to the convention; for their part, nonnuclear states undertake not to make, not to obtain, and not to install nuclear arms on their territories. The political benefit of the convention is unquestionable. The nonnuclear countries will achieve the security guarantee based on international law. All that will be demanded of them is that they observe their nonnuclear status. The benefit would be universal because the danger of nuclear conflict would be reduced, and the world's general atmosphere would improve.

The realization of the Soviet initiative is of particular importance at present, since certain circles in the West have been endeavoring to fan the arms race, and are planning production of new types of mass destruction weapons such as the neutron bomb. One of the advantages of the Soviet initiative is that the good will of nonnuclear states can bring about concrete, practical results relatively speedily.

After discussing a particular problem at the UN General Assembly, the Geneva Disarmament Committee would then be able to agree on a text for the convention [words indistinct] that the United States and Britain have already made unilateral statements, following the Soviet Union, on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states, then agreeing on the text of the international convention would not be a difficult task. The implementation of the Soviet initiative will considerably strengthen the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and would thus become a contribution toward preventing nuclear war.

TASS CITES VARIOUS DELEGATES TO UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

LD311900Y Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Paris, October 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Robert Serebryanikov reports:

A general political discussion is continuing at the 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference, which is now under way here. In the center of the delegates' attention are questions linked with the strengthening of peace and detente, UNESCO contribution to the development of equitable and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

The representative of Cuba Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta said that the UNESCO's primary task was to come out for peace, for the liquidation of colonialism and racialism. He stated that socialist Cuba supported the UNESCO draft declaration on the basic principles of using mass information media for strengthening peace and international mutual understanding; for combatting war propaganda, racialism and apartheid.

The representativ of Czechoslovakia Zdenek Trhlik went on record for strengthening the UNESCO programmes, which pursue the purpose of consolidating peace, championing human rights, are directed against colonialism and racialism, advocate the ending of the arms race. He stressed the imperative need of implementing the recommendations of the all-European conference in Helsinki on strengthening peace and security in Europe by expanding European cooperation.

The Chinese delegate came out at the conference with his usual slanderous assertions concerning "super-powers" and "social-imperialism."

The plenary meeting considered the question of admitting Namibia to UNESCO membership. The resolution on this question was adopted by an absolute majority of votes. Only 13 nations abstained, including the United States, France, Britain, FRG, Israel and Japan.

The general political discussion continues.

UNESCO EXAMINES MEDIA ROLE IN WORLD ARENA

LD311215Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Yurskiy: "To Deepen Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Paris--The 20th UNESCO General Conference session is continuing its work in Paris. Every morning its more than 2,000 participants, representing 144 states, fill the halls at the headquarters of this international organization, where urgent problems of education, science and culture in the modern world are being discussed.

Last Friday the delegates heard a speech by President Giscard d'Estaing of France mainly devoted to the role of education in modern society. Meanwhile the conference has begun discussing the specific problems featured on the packed agenda. It is significant that discussions and debates are taking place in direct connection with question of consolidating peace, detente and social and cultural progress. The very first speeches by representatives of different countries and continents reflected a profound interest in the international situation and, in particular, in a most urgent problem--disarmament.

It should be pointed out that UNESCO has not been in the past an apolitical organ indifferent to the most acute international events. With the specific means peculiar to it it has waged and is continuing to wage a struggle for mankind's most noble ideals and to strengthen peace. The pithy report by UNESCO Director General M'bow is of great interest in this sphere. He pointed out, in particular, that UNESCO's attention has long been fixed on the question of the struggle from disarmament and that special resolutions were adopted on this question at the 18th and 19th General Conference sessions.

The Soviet draft resolutions distributed among the session participants have caused great interest here and are meeting with a warm response. As observers point out in the corridors at UNESCO headquarters, a number of countries are already prepared to suscribe to them. We mean the draft resolutions on questions of such vital importance as UNESCO's role in creating favorable public opinion to prevent the arms race, or UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and its tasks in promoting the realization of human rights and liquidating colonialism and racism.

Problems of mass information should be dwelt on especially, for they are inseparably linked with the questions under discussion. What can be more noble than the task of placing the entire mighty potential of the mass information media at the service of peace, progress, mutual understanding and the struggle for the national independence of young states. These powerful means must on no account be used to kindle enmity and discord among peoples or to fuel tenstion. The media will receive still greater recognition if they honestly and openly serve to improve the international climate and mutual understanding among peoples. The continents' peoples see the struggle against war propaganda, racism and apartheid as the noble role of the mass information media. Our country supports by word and deed the developing countries' efforts aimed at "decolonializing information."

In this we recall the speeches of many delegates at the UNESCO international conference on problems of information gathering and dissemination held in Stockholm last spring. There delegates cited a significant number of examples of the distortion of facts and real events by Western mass media. We have just encountered similar "work" by an American UPI correspondent here in Paris. His dispatch was published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE for 27 October this year. In it he expressed dissatisfaction with Director General M'bow's press conference. With what is the UPI representative dissatisfied? With a point which he himself fabricated, as it turns out. According to him, Mr M'bow "supports the idea of news media control." This phrase is even used in the headline. And this means that the journalist has ascribed to Mr M'bow something that he never said. Yes, the West's bourgeois press is unfortunately continuing to pursue a big lie campaign.

The UNESCO session is continuing its work. Naturally. it is not proceeding along a smooth road, and the delegates are participating in constructive and sharp debates. However, people here are sure that, like previous sessions, it will produce positive results.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES NAMIBIA AT REQUEST OF AFRICAN STATES

LD3121462 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 31, TASS--At the request of 49 African states, the U.N. Security Council met today to examine the question of Namibia.

Speaking on behalf of the group, its Chairman Artemon Simbananie (Burundi) said that in conformity with Article 41 of the U.N. Charter, sanctions must be used against the South African Republic, including the severance of trade and economic relations for its refusal to abide by the U.N. decision on Namibia, in particular, on the holding in April next year there of elections under the U.N. supervision.

The Security Council met at the request of the African states after the foreign ministers of the five Western countries had struck a collusion with the racialists of the South African Republic by agreeing that the South African Republic will hold "elections" in Namibia unilaterally in December this year and will only then enter into negotiations on the holding there of elections under U.N. supervision.

The Security Council is to continue the debate on the question of Namibia at the next meeting which is to be scheduled by new president of the Security Council, for November Leon Ndong of Gabon who is entering into this office tomorrow.

IZVESTIYA AFFIRMS USSR SUPPORT FOR UN CAUSE ON UN DAY

LD271133Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V.Petrusenko commentary: "Justifying the Peoples' Aspirations"]

[Text] The entire world celebrates 24 October as UN Day. On that day 33 years ago, the UN Charter, which proclaimed the noble goal of delivering future generations from the calamity of war, came into force.

The objective conditions for this exist. The United Nations has been transformed into the most representative international forum, today consisting of 150 states with various social and political systems. In past years the organization has accumulated substantial experience in the political settlement of international conflicts, the search for ways to strengthen international security and the formation of international economic ties. And if the great potential of the UN Charter has nevertheless not been fully exploited the blame for this lies with those who, for subjective political motives, are attempting to prevent the United Nations from carrying out its noble mission and are striving to resuscitate the "cold war."

Throughout the entire existence of the United Nations the Soviet Union, along with fraternal socialist states, has sought to transform this major international organization into an effective instrument of peace. At the current General Assembly, A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, noted the Soviet delegation has precise and clear directives from the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. These directives are based on a policy of peace, relaxation of international tension and development of good relations among states.

The countries of real socialism are seeking with particular urgency and consistency to solve the cardinal problems of the present day--the problems of disarmament. Soviet initiatives are aimed at curbing and turning back the arms race, above all, the nuclear arms race. A whole range of specific, well-considered, scientifically sound, and totally feasible measures proposed in recent years by the Soviet Union has been welcomed by world public opinion. Many countries have come out in their support. At the current 23d General Assembly session our country proposed that an international convention be concluded on strengthening guarantees for nonnuclear states' security and also that agreement be reached not to deploy nuclear arms on the territory of countries which do not presently have them. The Soviet Union has proved its allegiance to the noble UN goals. Attaching as it does great significance to this organization's activity, our country is fully determined to do everything to insure that the largest international organization justifies the peoples' aspirations to live in peace and friendship.

UNITED STATES

FURTHER REPORT ON RESCUE OF U.S. AIR FORCE CREW

LD301858Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

["Concerning the U.S. Aircraft Catastrophe"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The U.S. Government recently approached the USSR with a request for assistance to search for and rescue the crew of a U.S. aircraft which crashed near the shores of Kamchatka. The Soviet freezer trawler Mys Senyavin was sent to the area where the crash was presumed to have occurred. In difficult conditions of a force-7 storm and poor visibility the Soviet seasmen saved 10 of the U.S. aircraft's crew. A number of them needed urgent medical aid. Three Americans taken on board the trawler showed no signs of life. Despite intensive searches, two men were missing. The rescued Americans related that their four-engine U.S. Air Force Orion aircraft, equipped with special equipment, caught fire in the air and made a forced landing on the sea. It remained afloat for a few minutes and sank. At present the rescued members of the U.S. aircraft crew are in a hospital in Petropavlovsk Kamchatka. The necessary contacts with the U.S. Government concerning the return home of the Orion's crew are being kept up.

INCREASED STRUGGLE AGAINST 'ENEMIES OF PEACE' NECESSARY

LD311449Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov international review: "'No!' to the Neutron Bomb"]

[Excerpt] Under present conditions, when trends toward detente have become a generally acknowledged and, moreover, the dominant factor of international life, Western militarist circles frequently do not dare subject detente to head-on attacks. They prefer flanking maneuvers, and try to camouflage their plans for spurring on the arms race. In this connection it is characteristic that some people in Washington are trying to depict even the White House decision to produce the "basic components" of the neutron bomb as a step aimed almost at..."strengthening the U.S. position" at disarmament talks. Voices are ringing out saying that the United States is prepared to "freeze" neutron weapons provided the USSR "takes account of" U.S. demands in its own defense policy. But for whom, the question arises, is this maneuver intended? The USSR's position on the question of neutron weapons is well known: At the end of last year our country proposed to Washington that agreement be reached on mutual renunciation of the production of these weapons. As far as attempts to apply "pressure" on the Soviet Union are concerned, they too cannot bring their authors any dividends.

On the other hand, some people in Washington, where there is patent uneasiness over the growing world movement against the neutron death, are seeking to put into circulation the "thesis" that the decision to produce the "basic components" of the neutron bomb still does not mean, allegedly, the production of the bomb itself. However, the question arises: is the Pentagon then organizing the production of "components" for some abstract purposes? It is well known, and the U.S. press itself acknowledges this, that work on neutron weapons has been underway in the United States for a considerable time. It is also known that the Lance warheads and 8-inch shells in the Pentagon's arsenals are already being modernized so that they can be easily fitted with neutron warheads. In other words, Washington is proceeding step by step toward giving this barbaric weapon the "go-ahead." This cannot be concealed by any propaganda contortions.

It is possible today to say without any exaggeration that the attitude toward Washington's plans on the production and spread of neutron weapons has now become a kind of touchstone that reveals the true political countenance and real objectives and aspirations both of individual figures and various political groupings. Millions of people resolutely reject these militarist plans, rightly regarding them as a threat to the peace and security of the peoples. Well then, who is in favor of them? There are few such people, but they do exist: They are the top Pentagon figures and the NATO hawks; the Western "weapons magnates" who make billions in profits by supplying the instruments of destruction and death and who yearn for the cold war; the frantic anticommunists from the U.S. Committee on the Present Danger and similar ultrareactionary centers. It is they who are inspiring and fanning the slanderous hullabaloo about the mythical "Soviet threat", forcefully advocating that, under cover of this, more and more new types of destructive weapons be brought "on stream."

The voice of the Peking soloist can also be made out amid the motley but clamorous militarist echos of the enemies of detente, and who are opposed to any measures to curb the arms race, have long been genuflecting before the neutron idol erected by the Pentagon: It will be recalled that back at the beginning of the year when the mass movement against neutron death was gathering momentum, the Peking newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY declared for all to hear that the neutron bomb is allegedly "not all that bad." Recently, the same mouthpiece of the Peking militarists assessed the White House decision to produce the "basic components" of neutron weapons as..."perfectly natural."

As we can see, the enemies of peace have not abandoned their attempts to torpedo detente and to nudge the world onto the path of an unrestrained arms race. Thus it is all the more important to double and triple our efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace. The WPC appeal to condemn neutron weapons and to mount a struggle against the arms race unleashed by NATO has found a fervent response in the hearts of millions. The present disarmament action week demonstrates graphically and convincingly how adamant the will of the peoples is for peace and now powerful and massive the movement with the battle cry "!No!" to neutron death" has now become.

CONTROL DATA OPENS PERMANENT OFFICE IN MOSCOW

LD312344Y Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--Addressing a press conference today in connection with the opening in Moscow of the Control Data Corporation's permanent office, Executive Vice President of the American Control Data Corporation designing and manufacturing electronic computers Robert Schmidt said that cooperation with the Soviet Union promises commercial and scientific-technical benefits for both sides.

Robert Schmidt said that the firm was active in providing computing capability to the USSR for research centers beginning in 1967, in particular for the Dubna joint institute for nuclear research, the hydrometeorological center in Moscow and others. The opening of the permament office creates in the opinion of Robert Schmidt new possibilities for broadening cooperation between the Soviet side and the Control Data.

Speaking on the ten-year programme of cooperation between the Control Data and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology signed in 1973, he stressed that this document was patterned after the government agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972.

Robert Schmidt described as successful, cooperation developing between experts of Control Data with the Soviet colleagues in scientific research. Joint seminars on process control were held in Pittsburgh, Houston and San Francisco.

Three Soviet scientists are to visit the United States in December to share with their American counterparts their progress in magnetohydrodynamic research and designing magnetohydrodynamic generators.

"The flow of products and technologies between our two countries has become a two-way street. We have great faith that this two-way flow will increase to the benefit of both our countries," he stressed.

USA ARTICLE DISCUSSES USSR-U.S. SCIENTIFIC TIES

For the text of an article by V.S. Mikheyev entitled "USSR-United States: International Law Principles of Cooperation in the Sphere of Science and Technology," which criticizes the U.S. for violating principles governing scientific ties between the two countries, maintaining that "cooperation in the sphere of science and technology between two of the biggest states in the modern world such as the USSR and the United States is not a subject for political speculation," see the upcoming JPRS publication USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY No 10. USA No 10 was signed to press 8 Sep. 1978.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS GROWING CIA-PRC COOPERATION

LD312336Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[TASS correspondent's London dispatch]

[Text] Cooperation is reported to be growing between the United States' Central Intelligence Agency and the Chinese special services. As new evidence of this cooperation THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reports about the current visit to China by specialists from the CIA. In Peking there is a group led by the United States secretary for energy, James Schlesinger, the former director of the CIA, and with him is Mr (Lilly) a leading CIA specialist on China. (Lilly's) functions are well known to the Chinese. In the list of members of the delegation compiled by the United States' Energy Department, he is identified as a national intelligence officer. This is (Lilly's) second visit to China in a little over 1 year. In September of 1977 he accompanied to Peking for an unofficial visit the former American representative to China, Mr Bush, who also served as the CIA director in the past.

According to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, over the last 6 months the Chinese authorities have arranged trips for a CIA specialist on political affairs and for a CIA economic expert. In each case the American side named the speicalist in advance. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH quotes Chinese officials as saying that CIA specialists studying China would have an opportunity to see on the spot the important changes that have taken place in China since the arrest of Mao's widow in 1976 and other members of the so-called gang of four. The two CIA specialists had arranged for them the usual tours that are very often arranged for other foreign officials.

As for possible return visits to America by Chinese intelligence officers, it is believed that the officials responsible for this will accompany the Chinese delegations which are visiting the United States. This year President Carter's foreign policy advisers have reported that he may think over the possibility of exchanging intelligence information with China. A Pentagon spokesman has confirmed that not long ago the Pentagon intelligence officer attached to the American consulate in Hong Kong received a visa for an unofficial visit to China together with his family.

U.S. MIDTERM ELECTIONS MARKED BY MASSES' 'INDIFFERENCE'

LD311125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "To the Sound of Election Duels"]

[Text] Washington, October--It does not seem so long since America was in the grip of the artificially fueled ballyhoo over the presidential elections, but already the time has come for the midterm congressional elections. On 7 November Americans will elect 35 of the 100 senators, all 435 members of the House of Representatives, 36 of the 50 state governors and many complete state legislatures.

The midterm elections are assigned to a special role in U.S. political life. They enable the two bourgeois parties--the Democratic and the Republican--to check voters' sentiments and the correlation of forces, to sound out the population's attitude toward the Administration's policy and to create "initial bridgeheads" on the path to the next presidential elections.

As a result of the Republican losses in the 1974 and 1976 elections, the Democrats became the leading party in the federal and local organs of power. In addition to the White House, they now hold 61 out of 100 seats in the Senate, 288 of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives, 37 of the 50 gubernatorial positions and 68 percent of the seats in state legislatures. Usually in the midterm elections the party that won the presidential elections loses a number of the seats it captured. This year, most commentators believe, the Republicans cannot hope for much. The party is suffering a protracted crisis and is unable to put forward either new ideas or attractive candidates.

It is still the same old R. Reagan, former governor of California and one of the main Republican aspirants to the presidency in 1976, who is the most active of that party's leaders. This extreme rightwing figure is now mounting an intensive political campaign. In radio and television appearances this actor-turned-politician castigates the labor unions, attacks detente and calls for the buildup of armaments. There would seem to be a long time to go before the 1980 presidential elections, but exploratory shots are already being fired. In the Republican Party ex-President G. Ford, Senator R. Dole, former vice-presidential candidate, and extreme conservative Congressman P. Crane are participating along with Reagan.

In this respect the picture is clearer among the Democrats. The press is predicting and President J. Carter himself is not denying that he will seek reelection in 1980. However, these reports are doing nothing to lessen press interest in possible rivals among prominent Democrats. In this connection people are carefully observing the election campaign of California Governor E. Brown. The newspapers have also been giving much coverage recently to the activity of Senator E. Kennedy.

With what feelings is America approaching these elections? William Baroody, president of the American Enterprise Institute--a kind of Republican think tank--is a conservative man and formulates his thoughts with caution. Superficially, he says, everything seems to be fine--at least when compared with the days when the country was in the maelstrom of the Vietnam war or gripped by the most serious economic recession in the life of the present generation. "Nevertheless", Baroody concludes, "it is perfectly clear that underneath this superficial impression there lies an enduring sense of uncertainty and concern, which is haunting people." [paragraph continues]

According to the institute's president, Americans are disturbed by inflation, the continuing decline in the value of the dollar in world markets, the impasse on energy questions and the complications in foreign policy, including the difficulties in the way of detente.

Washington POST commentator J. Kraft believes that there is no single main theme in the present election campaign, but there is a dominant sentiment: a further decline in Americans' belief in the institutions of power. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes that at the height of the election campaign "Americans are viewing politicians with even greater mistrust than usual"...

It is not difficult to understand Americans' feelings. Two years ago, having just managed to clamber out of the abyss of the dirty war in Vietnam, and shaken by the Watergate scandal and the exposes of CIA and FBI machinations, many believed the slogans of the Democratic Party's new leader, who promised the country an "open" government concerned about the ordinary man. But time is passing and there are no improvements whatsoever from the viewpoint of the selfsame "little man" whom it is customary to recall at election time.

Congress recently adopted a bill reducing taxes but, as the press admits, it will mainly benefit the monopolies and the most affluent strata of the population. After "steamrollering" [obkatka] in Congress, the energy bill, which was first presented as virtually a challenge to the oil companies from the Administration, has been transformed into a real gift to the oil business, which is to receive tens of billions of dollars in extra profits as a result of the abolition of price controls on natural gas.

At the same time almost all the bills that in any way accord with working people's interests have been either "axed" by Congress or curtailed beyond recognition. The representatives and senators killed the bill reforming labor legislation and the bill on picketing that the labor legislation and the bill on picketing that the labor unions were supporting. In the interests of "economy" and "stabilizing the dollar," appropriations for many social programs have been curtailed, although this did not prevent the administration and Congress from adopting a record military budget in violation of the Democrats' election promise to reduce Pentagon appropriations by $5-7 billion in the first year.

The clamorous squabble of aspirants in the midterm elections usually develops over domestic and more often than not economic issues. The present campaign is no exception. The mutual recriminations and promises relate primarily to the issues disturbing the ordinary American, such as galloping inflation, unemployment, crime and taxes. There has been much talk here recently of a "taxpayers' revolt" and references are being made to Proposition 13 adopted in California. This decision obliged the authorities to considerably reduce local taxation. And reduce it they did (it is primarily affluent homeowners who have gained from this). Thus today most of the inhabitants of the "Sunshine State" are paying for the consequences of this campaign directed by rightwing forces: Certain school programs are being cancelled, teachers are being fired and the highways are not being repaired.

The example of California is typical. While bills reducing taxes are now being adopted in the United States at the local or national level, the burden of the savings in expenditure is shouldered by the same old working people's masses--municipal service personnel are fired and programs tohelp the unemployed and to develop education are curtailed.

Can it be otherwise? It can, progressive Americans reply. Taxes can and must be reduced, but by reducing the inflated military budget.

Thus the big questions of curbing the arms race, international detente and developing mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different socioeconomic systems are intruding into the election debate, no matter how certain politickers endeavor to sink this debate into a quagmire of petty, purely local, affairs.

The communists running in the elections are setting an example of real principledness and farsightedness. They are putting forward a program of struggle for the unity of all antimonopoly forces and for peace and detente.

"The voter is turning to the right; conservatism is growing in the country," certain "analysts" here assert. To corroborate this thesis they cite the revival of extreme rightwing organizations and groups such as the Committee on the Present Danger, the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, Reagan's Citizens for the Republic Committee, the National Conservative Political Action Committee, the Committee To Save a Free Congress and so on. Extremists have indeed become more active. Moreover, they have colossal funds generously donated by the monopolies and the military-industrial complex. But the shift to the right among the broad masses is a fantasy of reactionaries who mistake their desires for reality.

"While certain voices in Washington sound like the screech of the hawks of war," declares G. Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, "throuhg public opinion polls and mass demonstrations bringing together a record number of people, the people are voicing resolute and unprecedented support for peace, detente, a SALT-II agreement and trade with the Soviet Union.... The overwhelming majority of people will not accept a return to cold war. There is anger, and sometimes a sense of ruined hopes and confusion, but there is no shift to the right." Noting the upsurge of strikes and massive demonstrations by unemployed people and civil rights fighters, Hall concludes in his book "The Crisis of Everyday Life and the Struggle To Overcome It": "When all this takes place over the course of several months it means that a rightward shift is not underway. These actions mark the start of a growing upsurge of the masses' struggle."

The U.S. election campaign has entered the home stretch. The propaganda ballyhoo is mounting, the tone of the mutual accusations is increasingly sharp and there are more and more exposes of official abuses, graft and bribery. But the ordinary American displays frank indifference to these battles. The working people's disbelief that the replacement of a Democrat by a Republican or vice versa will have any influence on their life is evident. Particular disappointment is now being felt by black Americans whose support played a decisive role in electing a Democratic president in 1976 and by the labor unions which traditionally back the Democratic Party. Fraser, chairman of the United Auto Workers Union, who left the government labor and management group, has advocated the creation of an "independent workers party." A similar statement was made by the international president of another big labor union--W. Winpisinger of the Machinists' Union. The time has come, he said, to assert working people's independent role in the political progress. Winpisinger called for the creation of a broad progressive coalition.

The ostentatious but frequently empty rivalry between the candidates of the two parties seeking elective office cannot conceal the profound processes of the masses' mounting antimonopoly struggle.

CRITICISM OF ACCELERATED CRUISE MISSILE DEVELOPMENT CITED

LD311414Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 31, TASS--The Pentagon continues developing cruise missiles at an accelerated pace. As was stated by an official representative of the Defence Department the U.S. Navy carried out another trial of a cruise missile which was launched from a jet-fighter plane.

Plans of the Defence Department are giving rise to concern and anxiety of the American public. The "Women, Strike for Peace" organisation has distributed a statement which stresses that the policy of developing new systems of weapons is contrary to the objectives of detente and limitation of the arms race.

The newspaper NEWSDAY writes that the United States' putting into service new types of weapons of mass destruction, including cruise missiles, will mean that mankind made another step to a nuclear holocaust.

WALL STREET 'PANIC' REFLECTS GENERAL ECONOMIC WOES

LD311602Y Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 31, TASS--The continuing depreciation of the dollar value rate, the disappointment caused by the so-called anti-inflation policy of the White House and the decision of the U.S. leading banks to increase once again the basic rate of the banking credit yesterday led to a veritable panic in the Wall-Street.

Shares are being intensively sold out at the New York Stock Exchange, as a result, the rate of valuables of 1,293 companies has sharply dropped. "Fuel to the flame" has been added by pessimistic declarations of high-placed representatives of the U.S. administration on gloomy perspectives of curbing inflation, which has now reached 9.5 per cent (in annual terms).

The panic at the New York Stock Exchange also coincided in time with the report of the U.S. Treasury that the United States had a huge federal budget deficit of 48,700 million dollars in 1978 fiscal year, that ended on September 30.

This is a rise of 3,700 million dollars over the previous year. Despite the government's promises to improve the financial standing of the country, the federal budget deficit exceeds 40,000 million dollars for the fourth consecutive year.

Foreign trade positions of the United States are worsening. According to a report of the Department of Commerce, balance of trade had a deficit in September again, for the 28th month on end. The total deficit in 9 months has amounted to 22,700 million dollars, almost reaching the record-high figure of the whole of the past year.

The slowing down pace of economic development of the country is a cause of profound concern and anxiety in the United States. In the opinion of specialists, this will lead to a further growth of unemployment, which now hits 6 millions, according to official data.

SINGER JAILED FOR WORK AGAINST U.S. 'POLITICAL REPRESSION'

LD312340Y Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

["Arrested for Songs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Noted American author and performer of popular songs Dean Reed has been arrested and put in prison in the city of Delano (Minnesota). The arrest as was caused by his participation in a meeting of local farmers convened in protest against the policy of monopolies disregarding in their profit drive the rights of small farmers. Immediately after his appearance, when he performed several protest songs, the police arrested the singer together with another 20 participants in the meeting of protest, including Clyde Belicourt, one of the leaders of the American Indians Movement. All of them were detained on the cliche charge of violating public order.

The arrest by the police of Dean Reed together with other participants in the meeting in support of the rights of the farmer is assessed here as an act of revenge by the authorities for the singer's active struggle in defence of the victims of political repressions in the United States.

Some time ago, the singer addressed an open letter to President Jimmy Carter condemning the violation of civil rights in his country. The White House, the letter pointed out has launched a campaign in "defence of human rights" in other countries, but does nothing to put an end to the persecution of fighters against racism and injustices in the United States.

Dean Reed described as a crying example of the hypocrisy of the authorities, the conviction and imprisonment of priest Ben Chavis and his comrades of the Wilmington Ten. He demanded an immediate release from jail of these "prisoners of conscience" as well as other political prisoners in the United States.

The White House did not consider it necessary to answer the popular singer. But the Minnesota authorities reacted in their own way to his songs and activity. After being jailed, Dean Reed went on a hunger strike in protest against the arbitrary rule by the police.

FORMER FBI DIRECTOR TRIED FOR VIOLATING CIVIL RIGHTS

LD312040Y Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 31, TASS--The FBI is making desperate attempts to hush up new scandalous exposures of its dirty operations of ostracizing and persecuting different-minded Americans. In violation of instructions of the U.S. Justice Department high-ranking FBI officials secretly destroyed more than 47 files which shed light on the operation code-named "Black Sack." In carrying out the operation, the FBI engaged itself for decades in unlawful break-ins, reading mail, bugging telephone conversations and electronic spying, etc.

All these facts were brought to light at the current examination in court in the case of former FBI Director P. Gray and his closest aides E. Miller and M. Felt. Under public pressure the authorities were forced to bring against them charges of violating the civil rights of the Americans, who were targets of this disgraceful operation.

CONTINUING PURGE OF SENIOR PRC FIGURES NOTED

LD281350Y Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Vakovlev writes:

The foreign press widely comments on the dismissal from their posts of a whole number of senior Chinese figures. Thus, last month alone, were discharged First Secretary of the City Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the City Revolutionary Committee of Peking, Member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China CC We Te; First Secretary of the Communist Party of China Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Liaoning Province, Member of the Communist Party of China CC Tseng Shao-shan; First Secretary of the Communist Party of China Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Autonomous Region Member of the Communist Party of China CC Yu Tai-chung was removed from the Autonomous Region of Internal Mongolia. As seen from reports in the Chinese press, the replacement of "first persons" has been made in Honan Province. A "streamlining" of leadership is underway in Kwangtung, Shensi and other provinces.

In a word, the purge started by the removal from the leadership of the party and state of the notorious "group of four" is continuing unabated. Among those driven out are in the first place the persons, who were promoted during their "Cultural Revolution", were connected with the "four" in some or another way, as well as persons unwelcome to one or another grouping in the present Peking leadership. In the course of two years, the leaders of almost all the departmentsof the Communist Party of China CC, more than two thirds of the first secretaries of the party committees and chairmen of the revolutionary committees at the provincial level have been dismissed from their posts. As a result of "streamlining" of the PRC State Council, only eight out of the 29 ministers and chairmen of the state committees, who were appointed three years ago, have preserved their posts. There has been a reshuffle of personnel at the Main Political Board of the army, in a number of departments of the General Staff. Five out of eleven commanders of major military districts and twelve commanders of military districts of the provinces have been replaced.

The scale of the purge is not the only evidence of instability in the Peking top crust. It is also seen from the process of "rehabilitation" of a part of old cadres, against whom repressive actions were taken in the course of the "Cultural Revolution" and now make the backbone of the considerably strengthened Teng Hsiao-ping's grouping. At present, they hold most of the senior posts at the ministries and departments of the PRC State Council.

The latest "instructional" articles in the Chinese press set guidelines for continuing and deepening the purge. Thus, declaring that only through continuing the "great struggle" against the supporters of Lin Piao and the "four," it is possible to establish order in the party, army and state, the PEOPLE'S DAILY writes that "big political affairs" have not yet been uncovered. The army newspaper CHIEH-FANG CHUN PAO stresses that such a big purge cannot be made overnight, thus making it clear that the process may last for years.

A number of foreign observers express the supposition that the campaign of paying off old scores may soon involve other members of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China CC. In this connection are mentioned the names in particular of Commander of the Peking Military District, [as received] Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Chen Hsi-lien and Commander of the Shenyang Military District Li Te-sheng known for their "radical past".

Observers cannot help asking in this connection the question whether the figures, who are in danger now, will wait or launch a counterattack. As the Chinese press admits, the "streamlining" already now encounters considerable resistance from people who took leading posts as a result of the "Cultural Revolution."

It must be noted for the sake of objectivity that neither the rehabilitation of the leading figures, who were in disgrace during the years of the "Cultural Revolution," nor the criticism of the "gang of four" lead to the restoration of the Communist Party of China as a Marxist-Leninist party. Personal struggles are under way for power within the top crust among politicians, who borrowed from Maoism its most negative features--anti-Sovietism and Great-Han chauvinism. So far, the more experienced and will-powered Teng Hsiao-ping, who went through two purges and knows how this experience can be applied to others, is taking the upper hand in this struggle.

It would be, of course, a simplification to believe that there is no difference between Teng and Hua Kuo-feng and vice versa. Judging by the speeches of the Chinese leaders themselves, there are differences between them and not only in accents--on the so-called program of "four modernizations" (in the field of industry, agriculture, defence, science and technology), on the development of relations with the USA and other countries as well as on other issues. It cannot be ruled out that the mounting of personal differences will be accompanied also with a sharpening of "business disputes." Time will show. It can be placed on record now that the Chinese leadership is experiencing considerable difficulties in the implementation of the slogan about the "establishment of general order in the country" and ensuring "stability and cohesion".

PRC PURCHASES OF FOREIGN WEAPONS ASSAILED

OW010626Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 26 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Western press has recently reported that China plans to buy $350 million, or 700 million yuan, worth of rockets from France. These rockets, including 15,000 ground-to-air rockets, can also be used on warships. Besides this, Peking's special representatives are also inquiring about the prices of French military helicopters and Mirage (?fighter) aircraft. General (Bochkaleov) has this to say:

China's leaders are continuing their frantic war preparations and are squandering huge sums of money to buy military equipment and combat-related technical installations from foreign countries, mainly capitalist countries of the NATO bloc, to carry out their adventurist purposes. Many Chinese Government and military delegations are touring the world, trying to sign contracts for large quantities of foreign weapons supplies for China. The Chungnanhai representatives' appetite is continuing to grow. Now their shopping list includes more than 5,000 different types of military equipment.

However, it is naive to think that the lists of weapons to be exported by imperialist countries to China will include the most modern military equipment. As the saying goes, "give to others only what is useless." This is precisely the principle being followed by the imperialist countries in developing trade relations with China.

The imperialists have two reasons for selling weapons and combat-related technical installations to and expanding their military contacts with China: economic, to make it a market for the products of imperialist war industries; **political**, as a reward to the Peking leadership for their anti-Sovietism and their hostility toward the socialist countries and the entire socialist community.

Esteemed and beloved Chinese soldiers: On this point let me quote you a passage from THE OBSERVER of London. The paper shamelessly wrote: Only when the Chinese play a role as a force antagonistic to Russia and only when the Chinese regard the Soviet Union as an enemy worse than the United States can they encourage the West to produce the largest possible quantities of valuable military equipment needed by them. Peking's leaders have fully lived up to the imperialists' expectations. They have long since regarded the Soviet Union as their No one enemy and have done their best to rig up a broad anti-Soviet united front with the reactionaries. The fate the Chinese leaders are preparing for the Chinese people and soldiers is to become the imperialists' most faithful running dogs.

Peking's propaganda machine purposely fails to tell the Chinese laborers and PLA commanders and fighters how much it will cost now and in the days ahead to buy weapons and combat-related technical installations from the imperialists. According to calculations by the French magazine DEFENSE CONJONCTURE, to re-equip the PRC's ground forces with modern weapons alone will cost no less than $15 billion, or 30 billion yuan. [passage indistinct]

DECISIONS OF NINTH ALL-CHINA TU CONFERENCE SCORED

LD311403Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] October 23, TASS--The Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress has been held in Peking. The previous, eighth congress was held more than 20 years ago. The All-China Trade Union Federation and local trade union organizations were smashed during the "Cultural Revolution" unleashed by Mao Tse-tung and his entourage. The overwhelming majority of the federation's leaders were exposed to public dishonor and repressed.

As can be seen from the congress materials carried in the Peking press, trade union organizations must direct the country's workers to implement the so-called "four modernizations," whose essence boils down to the preferential development of the military industry and the buildup of military potential. The task of the "struggle against hegemonism"--which in the Maoists' language means the struggle against detente and for the realization of the present Chinese leadership's great-power expansionist aspirations--is set as one of the directions in the activities of Chinese trade unions in the international arena.

The congress approved the new regulations of China's trade unions, the full text of which has not yet been published. The leading organ--the Executive Committee was formed, and Ni Chih-fu, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, was appointed its chairman.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER AT SOVIET BOOK FESTIVAL IN BULGARIA

ID311547Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 4 ID

[Text] Sofia, 26 October--TASS--A 10-day Soviet book festival opened today in Botevgrad, Bulgaria in connection with the days of Soviet culture which are taking place in Bulgaria. A Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting was held in the city's central square in which T. Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, L. Zhivkova, chairman of the committee for culture, and a Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, took part.

Speakers at the meeting noted that Soviet books are greatly loved by the Bulgarian people and are an inexhaustible source of experience in socialist building.

The same day a meeting took place between P.N. Demichev, and representatives of Bulgaria's artistic and creative intelligentsia. It was attended by A. Lilov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and representatives of Bulgaria's creative unions.

KIRILENKO RECEIVES CSSR ENVOY FOR TALKS ON COOPERATION

ID311252Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request on 30 October. During their conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation.

VISIT OF POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS TO USSR REPORTED

ID312110Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] led by Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and CRZZ chairman, is currently staying in the USSR. The delegation arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU. Yesterday, a meeting was held in the Labor Palace between Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of AUCCTU, and the CRZZ delegation. The parties discussed the activity of Soviet and Polish trade unions. Aleksey Shibayev spoke about implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU congress, the 16th AUCCTU Congress, and achievements of working people in the Soviet Union in building communism.

Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the CRZZ, spoke about the participation of Polish trade unionists in the implementation of resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Congress and the second national party conference, the eighth Polish Trade Unions' Congress and about the achievements in building developed socialist community in the Polish Peoples Republic, and in the implementation of the 5-year plan provisions.

During the meeting also the results of cooperation between trade unionists and working people of the Soviet Union and People's Poland were discussed. The AUCCTU and the CRZZ have again confirmed the importance of further developing contacts between trade unions and working people of the Soviet Union and Poland on behalf of vital interests and aspiration of their people, and on behalf of consolidation of the power of the entire socialist community.

Today, the delegation of the CRZZ laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, and left for Tashkent. The Polish guests are being accompanied by Kazimiras Mackevkius, secretary of the AUCCTU.

NATO'S NPG DISCUSSES U.S. PLANS TO MODERNIZE ARMORY

LD311221Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[V. Volkov Article: "Under U.S. Diktat"]

[Text] New plans for further strengthening NATO's nuclear potential were discussed at a Brussels session of the Nuclear Planning Group--one of the bloc's leading organs. It is made up of four permanent members--the United States, the FRG, Britain and Italy--and three nonpermanent (at present Belgium, Denmark and Turkey). The session passed in an atmosphere of great secrecy.

The communique adopted particularly stresses the need to maintain the "indissoluble link" between strategic nuclear forces, tactical nuclear weapons and conventional armed forces. The session participants made bellicose appeals for the further strengthening of this NATO "triad." Particular attention was devoted to problems of modernizing NATO's tactical nuclear forces deployed in West European countries.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown briefed the participants on President J. Carter's decision to commence production of "basic components" for neutron weapons. To please the Pentagon, a decision was adopted on further improving Lance missiles and 8-inch artillery guns, which in U.S. plans are assigned the role of means of delivery for these monstrous new weapons. A new modification of the Pershing missile will be developed--with a view to increasing its range. The question of using U.S.-made cruise missiles was also discussed.

However, NATO countries are far from unanimous with respect to these dangerous plans. It became known during the session that the Netherlands Government has expressed concern regarding the U.S. administration's decision to start producing the "basic components" for neutron weapons. Mass protest demonstrations are taking place in all West European countries.

EEC PARTNERS SEEKING ACCESS TO BRITAIN'S OIL

LD010004Y Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] London, October 31, TASS, (TASS correspondent)--Britain's partners in the Common Market do not give up attempts at getting access to the development and operation of the natural resources of the British Isles. As the London TIMES says, the question of establishing an EEC working group for the joint financing of projects for oil and coal extraction, where they are still not worked, was discussed at the meeting of energy ministers of the countries of the Nine in Luxembourg.

It is planned to appropriate for these purposes 30 million pounds of sterling. In the opinion of local observers, the point at issue is the establishment of such a body that will have an opportunity to outline the policy of the Nine without reckoning with Britain's national interests, whose continental shelf is rich in oil. This will mean automatic subordination to the will of Paris and Bonn, playing a leading role in mapping out EEC policies.

That is precisely why Britain's energy secretary, A. Benn, resolutely declared against the establishment of such a group, the way it is being conceived in Brussels.

He openly said in Luxembourg that Britain will not tolerate any encroachment on its natural resources or control over them.

Moreover, Benn stressed, Britain does not wish to join projects for the development of oilfields together with the Nine. The latest move by the Common Market has caused well-grounded concern in the British Isles. It was in summer of this year that Brussels expressed open dissatisfaction over the introduction by Britain of financial benefits for the national oil-producing companies in the North Sea and the decision that two-thirds of the oil will be processed at British oil refineries. The present plans of the Nine indicate that Brussels has not given up its intention to get access to Britain's oil resources.

FRG DECIDES TO PURCHASE AWACS SYSTEM FOR BOEING 707'S

LD312252Y Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, October 31, TASS--The FRG Government has decided to purchase AWACS air warning and control systems, which are installed in Boeing 707 aircraft. As is officially noted, the system created in the USA is to fulfill the "role of an electronic observation post." A spokesman for the Defence Ministry told newsmen that the FRG will spend 1,150 million marks to purchase the system. According to the NATO strategists, the aircraft equipped with the AWACS system are to carry out patrol service along the borders with the socialist states actually engaging themselves in espionage. According to the DPA agency, the aircraft will be in operation "along the border of the whole NATO sphere--from Norway to Turkey".

PRAVDA SAYS STOBBE'S ELECTION VIOLATES FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT

LD280734Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--The "election" of West Berlin's governing mayor as president of the West German Bundesrat is an open violation of the Four Power Agreement explicitly saying that West Berlin is no part of the FRG and cannot be administered by it either now or in the future. PRAVDA writes commenting on the fact that Governing Mayor of West Berlin D. Stobbe will start presiding over the FRG Bundesrat as of November 1.

Some political figures in Bonn groundlessly claim that the discharge by the West Berlin governing mayor of the duties of Bundestrat president is allegedly quite consistent with the spirit of the Four Power Agreement, as they claim that this accords with the traditions of decades, says the commentary. It is recalled as "proof" that the same was done in 1957 and 1967. But this "proof", as they say, "does not hold water." In the first place, because at that time too such actions ran counter to the provision that West Berlin does not belong to the FRG, which has been recognized always and by all. The inconsistency of the "argument" is becoming ever clearer because the Four Power Agreement is known to be signed in 1971, PRAVDA points out. Some people in the CDU went so far as to claim that the election of Stobbe as Bundesrat president concerns the established links that are mentioned in the Four Power Agreement, but no ties confirming that West Berlin belongs to the FRG are, quite naturally, mentioned in the agreement. Thus, an open attempt is again at hand to present facts in a distorted light, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM CANADA

LD312038Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet foreign trade minister, has returned to Moscow from Ottawa after signing a long-term program for economic, industrial, scientific and cultural cooperation. The Soviet Union and Canada are to increase exchanges of equipment, industrial materials and licenses. Trade between them has grown considerably this year. There has been a greater demand in the Canadian market for the Soviet Lada cars and tractors.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT APPROVES NEW CONSTITUTION

LD311522Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, October 31, TASS--The Spanish parliament approved today the final text of the country's new constitution. The new basic law points out that parliamentary monarchy is the political form of the Spanish state. The draft constitution, which is now to be signed by the king and then approved by a nationwide referendum, received the votes of the overwhelming majority of the deputies of both houses of the parliament.

The date of the referendum will be fixed at a meeting of the council of ministers, which will be held on November 3rd.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MADRID CONGRESS OF SPAIN'S UCD

LD311519Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Madrid, 26 Oct, TASS--Spain's ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), has held its first congress here. The congress' 1,800 delegates discussed matters relating to the country's domestic political situation and defined the party's stance on international problems. It attached great importance to the tasks of completing the transition from fascist dictatorship to a bourgeois democratic regime, strengthening the new legal order and normalizing the economy.

The congress' decisions noted that the UCD advocates establishing normal relations with all states and actively maintaining peace as reflected in the principles and goals of the UN charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Spain, party chairman and government head A. Suarez stressed at the congress, is trying to make a contribution to strengthening mutual understanding among peoples the world over.

The congress laid particular emphasis on the need to develop relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and expressed gratitude to them for agreeing to hold a meeting of the all-European conference states in Madrid.

The congress delegates agreed that Spain should join NATO, but conditionally. The question of bloc membership, the congress resolution says in particular, must be discussed in parliament. In an interview in EL PAIS A. Suarez said, "The problem of Spain's joining NATO is neither urgent nor immediate."

KOSYGIN HOLDS TALKS WITH FINNISH MINISTER IN KREMLIN

LD311908Y Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Veikko Saarto, the minister of transport of Finland, who is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR. In the course of the talk, which proceeded in a ffiendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of transport services. They noted with satisfaction the fruitfulness and mutual advantage of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, which serves well the long term interests of both states, the cause of strengthening friendship between the Soviet and the Finnish peoples.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YASIR 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Received by Ponomarev

LD311828Y Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev on Monday received Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat and members of the Palestinian delegation he heads, it has been officially reported.

An exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Palestinian relations and other questions of interest for both sides was held during the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1645 GMT on 31 October reports that "a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat laid wreathes today to Lenin's Mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square and to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall."]

Interview With Moscow Radio

LD011102Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has given an interview to our correspondent Sergey Korolev in which he dealt with the tasks facing the Arab summit conference, due to open in Baghdad on 2 November. Following is what he said in the interview:

['Arafat--begin recording] The question you have put to me is one of the most important questions on the mind of every person concerned--and not only with the Middle East question; because what is happening in the Middle East does not only concern the Middle East region and the Arab region, (?but also) the security of the Arab region, of the Mediterranean, of Europe and of the whole world. From this stems the importance of the events [words indistinct] in the Arab region. The Baghdad conference, the Arab summit conference in Baghdad, (?preceded by the convening of) the Arab foreign ministers conference, follows these grave events and the huge plot hatched at the Camp David meeting, which resulted in Egypt's departure from the Arab-Zionist-imperialist battle and struggle.

In Baghdad we will (?declare our main aspiration) based on what we declared at the Steadfastness and Confrontation Conference that after what occurred at the Camp David conference and after the vast plots, the strategic balance must be restored. Restoring the strategic balance means, as we declared and discussed at the Steadfastness and Confrontation Conference recently held in Damascus, unifying the resources of the Arab nation to face these far-reaching events and building a correct and firm relationship to achieve alliance with the true friends of our Arab nation in general and of the Arab people in particular--that is, with the socialist community under the leadership of the friendly Soviet Union.

From this stems the importance of the Baghdad conference: Is the Arab nation to be or not to be? That is the question at the conference. Should this nation maintain its place in that region, a free and sovereign place, or enter into the orbit of the imperialist-Zionist influence, which wants to dominate this region's resources, potential, and policy and become a satellite, subjugated and orientated within this sphere, the sphere of imperialist-Zionist influence?

At the Baghdad conference he will undoubtedly collectively face all these questions. As steadfastness and confrontation countries we are ordered to thrash out what we believe with regard to everything that has occurred. Naturally, we expect to face difficulties.

I thank you for this greeting, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to be able to speak to the friendly people, the Soviet people, the friend of the Palestinian people. [end recording]

Yasir 'Arafat mentioned the decision to give the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister the Nobel Peace Prize. He said:

['Arafat--begin recording] In this connection I recall what Golda Meir said. When asked her opinion on the award of the Nobel Prize to Begin and As-Sadat, she said. They do not deserve the Nobel Prize; they deserve the Oscar, which is given to actors. I have nothing to add to what Golda Meir said, this reply is enough for me.

[Words indistinct] what peace, peace for the remnants of the Palestinian people, peace which is surrender, peace which opens the Arab region to becoming a zone of American influence, to becoming a zone of influence of world Zionism, what peace? Peace while Palestine is destitute? Peace which gives legitimacy to the Israeli occupation of our country? [words indistinct] [end recording]

Received by Kosygin

LD011002Y Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat, now staying in Moscow on a visit at the head of a PLO delegation.

During the conversation that passed in a businesslike friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian deal concluded in Camp David and a separate agreement on Sinai that is being prepared on its basis mean a collusion behind the back of the Arabs aimed against their vital interests.

The sides condemned resolutely the policy of separate deals and capitulation to the aggressor as actions causing serious harm to Arab peoples and, above all, to the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for freedom and independence.

Aleksey Kosygin confirmed the unchangeability of the principled line of the CPSU and the Soviet State at achieving an all-embracing just settlement in the Middle East. He said that the Soviet Union will continue siding with the Palestinian people which is waging courageously and staunchly the struggle to ensure its lawful national rights, including the right to create an independent state.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for fraternal assistance and solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. He stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization regards further strengthening of friendship of Arab peoples with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community as one of the decisive factors for achieving an all-embracing just settlement in the Middle East and will be promoting this in every way.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL HOPES 'ARAFAT TALKS WILL BE FRUITFUL

LD011004Y Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

["Friends and Enemies of the Arabs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, October 31, TASS--The Soviet Union is our friend. It firmly sides with the Palestinian people, Salah Khalaf, a noted figure of the Palestine resistance movement, member of the Central Council of the Palestinian Fatah organization, said in a MONDAY MORNING weekly interview.

Touching upon the current visit to the Soviet Union of a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, he voiced hope that the talks in Moscow will be fruitful. This visit, Khalaf said, is assuming special significance at this stage, after the treacherous Camp David accords as well as in the light of the forthcoming Arab summit in Baghdad.

The Palestinian leader resolutely condemned As-Sadat's capitulatory line for concluding a separate deal with Israel and pointed out that the Egyptian president had betrayed the common cause of the Arabs. Now Egypt and Israel are striking an alliance under the U.S. aegis, whose aim is to attack the forces countering U.S. imperialism, he said.

S. Khalaf criticized the Middle East policy of the United States noting in particular that the Camp David accords reached with the active participation of the United States are in conflict with the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. These accords are also a breach of international law, they disregard the UN decisions on the Middle East.

In conclusion S. Khalaf expressed hope that the forthcoming Arab summit in Baghdad will contribute toward consolidating the forces of the Arabs in combating the adverse consequences of the Camp David deal.

EGYPT, ISRAEL 'COMING CLOSE' TO LAST FORMALITIES OVER PACT

LD311616Y Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 31, TASS--Bargaining over the last details of a separate "peace" treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv is continuing at the current American-Egyptian-Israeli negotiations here. Spurred by the United States, the Egyptian and Israeli delegations set aside the talk on "difficulties" that allegedly arose in the course of the negotiations, and are coming close to the last formalities over the separate deal.

After the meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan has said that "a major headway" was reached at the negotiations, and he saw no obstacles to the agreement. He cynically added that Israel's decision to enlarge its paramilitary settlements on the occupied Arab lands would not stand in the way of conclusion of "peace" with Egypt.

Local diplomatic circles qualify Dayan's statement as the testimony that American-Israeli "frictions", staged last week, on the question of Israeli settlements on the captured Arab lands, "have been ironed out". It is believed here that the "discontent" the United States expressed over Tel Aviv's decision to strengthen the network of its settlements on the occupied lands, has obviously been just in time for the Baghdad conference of the Arab states, i.e. it was only "American play for the Arab public."

Feeling Washington's support, the Israeli Government does not conceal its plans of expansion. According to the UPI agency, speaking in Haifa yesterday, Israeli Prime Minister Begin said that the Israeli occupation troops would stay on the Western Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Sector and that the Israelis allegedly have "the indisputable right" to settle on these lands. He categorically ruled out any possibility of formation of an independent Palestinian state, of withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Jerusalem's eastern part, captured in 1967. Begin reaffirmed Israel's intention to consider Jerusalem "forever" as its capital, though this runs counter to the U.N. decisions.

Despite the cynicism of Tel Aviv's demands, the Egyptian leadership, which has taken to the road of betrayal of Arab interests, is ready to sign at any time separate "peace" on the terms, dictated by the United States and Israel. The Egyptian ambassador in the United States, Gorbal, has said that there is no way back, and that "peace" treaty will be signed "very soon."

PRAVDA on Difficulties in Talks

LD310945Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Moving Toward a Separate Deal"]

[Text] Washington, 27 October--There are new difficulties in the Israeli-Egyptian talks taking place here under U.S. auspices. The meetings, which were intended to sketch out a separate deal, have been broken off. According to news agencies reporting from Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Begin has announced his government's decision to expand and strengthen the Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. At the same time rumors have begun to spread that the Israeli Cabinet is ready to move its main government establishments to the western part of Jerusalem, which was taken away from the Arabs. Thus the invader has shown unambiguously that, while embarking on a deal with Egypt, it does not intend to withdraw from other occupied territories.

Secretary of State Vance has stated that Israel's decision to expand the settlements "is a very serious matter" and that Washington "is deeply disturbed by it." Of course, what disturbs people here is not the attempt to keep the Arab territories under the heel of occupation. The organizers of the separate diplomacy are displeased by the fact that Tel Aviv's untimely outspokenness is blocking their efforts aimed at drawing other Arab states into the deal.

'Confusion' over Israeli Decisions

LD310949Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Vasilyev dispatch: "Confusion in Cairo"]

[Text] Cairo, 27 October--Tel Aviv's decisions have caused confusion in Cairo. AL-AHRAM has alluded to the possibility of recalling the Egyptian delegation if Israel submits "negative proposals that sabotage the peace process." However, President as-Sadat has merely stated that the Egyptian delegation could be recalled to Cairo for consultations. And Prime Minister Khalil has confirmed that there is no crisis in the talks with Israel.

Local newspapers are emphasizing Washington's statement that the United States is "deeply disturbed" by the new decisions of the Israeli authorities. But with the experience they have here of relations with the United States, they do not even express the hope that pressure will be put on Israel to force it to change its position.

U.S. AIMS TO EXCLUDE PALESTINIANS FROM DECISIONMAKING

LD311055Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "When Black Is Made Out To Be White"]

[Text] It is widely known that Israel's ruling circles do not recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine and deny the Palestinians the right to create a sovereign national state. Moreover, they have steered a course toward the physical annihilation, if not of the people as a whole, which is simply beyond their strength, then at least of that segment which is struggling actively for the Palestinians' legitimate rights. Israeli Prime Minister Begin is even trying to "strike out" the Arab people of Palestine from the list of the world's peoples, asserting that there can be talk only of the "Arabs of the state of Israel."

It is also well known that the decisions of the Camp David conference essentially rubberstamped Israel's policy on the Palestinian question. Like Israel, the United States does not recognize the PLO and is unwilling to hold talks with it. As for the Egyptian ruling circles, who have embarked on the path of capitulation, they have pledged--as the journal JEUNE AFRIQUE has reported--not to insist any longer on the PLO's participation in resolving the fate of the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza. On the contrary, the journal stresses, Egypt will encourage the creation of some "third force" promoting the implementation of the Camp David agreements.

But reaction's schemes are one thing; implementation is another. Even among Camp David circles there are some people who realize that it is impossible to expunge an entire people at the stroke of a pen and turn them into slaves or obedient puppets of Israel's Zionist ruling clique. Therefore, without abandoning the "stick" on the Palestinian issue--that is, the course toward the physical bleeding of the Arab people of Palestine--the imperialists and Zionists are also showing the "carrot" by trying to make out that the Camp David agreements on the Palestinians' curtailed autonomy under the command of the Zionist aggressors is some sort of "boon," although the stick nonetheless prevails over the carrot.

The same journal points out that at Camp David Egypt "made a secret undertaking to cooperate with Tel Aviv and Washington to uncover and liquidate 'radical' elements in the Palestine resistance movement." What is this if not a deal on active genocide!

At the same time, under the influence of the firm stance adopted by the entire Palestine resistance movement, led by the PLO, and supported by the Arab states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all world progressive forces, including the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the imperialists have been obliged to adapt to the real situation. They are sounding out the creation of some Palestinian "third force" that would consent to capitulation to the imperialists and Zionists. But the first steps in this direction have shown how unrealistic it is to gamble on enlisting the Palestine resistance movement for the Camp David plans on a "settlement" of the Near East crisis. [paragraph continues]

As the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'I reported, the Arabs--mayors of cities and representatives of various public organizations of the occupied territories--at a meeting in Bethlehem resolutely rejected the Israeli plan for self-rule and demanded the creation of an independent Palestinian state. REUTER reported the same thing, adding that, according to the statement of the majority of those at the meeting, the PLO is the sole representative of the occupied regions.

U.S. propaganda is trying with all its might to prove that the decisions taken on the Palestinian problem at Camp David are a step forward. As U.S. journalist Arnoud de Borchgrave wrote in NEWSWEEK, Saudi Arabia has allegedly "concluded that the proposal for Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank and Gaza carries the seeds of self-determination. At the end of the road lies a Palestinian entity free to opt for confederal links with Jordan." Understandably, this interpretation of the Camp David decisions is aimed at simpletons or waverers whose position changes with the circumstances. Obviously, it is precisely these people that certain U.S. circles are counting on intimidating--circles which, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR puts it, are warning the Palestinians not to delay in choosing a position since-they say--it "will be too late" afterward, and Israel will take a "unilateral initiative" and resolve the problem as it sees fit.

U.S. ruling circles are striving to make out that they support a settlement of the Palestinian problem--without the PLO, it is true, but allegedly with consideration for the Palestinians' legitimate aspiration to create their own sovereign state. But they see the path toward this as cooperation with anyone--the Israeli aggressors or Egyptian capitulationists--as long as it does not involve the participation of the Palestinian people themselves. After all, Washington is nurturing the same plans with respect to granting independence to Zimbabwe and Namibia--"independence" without the participation of the lawful representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia: the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the Southwest African People's Organization. This illustrates the new tactic of imperialism whereby, as you can see, it is not opposed to independence but wants it according to its formulas. The main thing is to insure a profit for the imperialist monopolies and their strategic interests. According to this tactic, the participation of the peoples and their legitimate representatives in the form of the national liberation movements is unnecessary and undesirable.

Despite all the neocolonialists' subterfuges, actual reality confirms again and again the irrefutable fact that, without the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, without the satisfaction of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own state and the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their native homes, there can be no true peace in the Near East. The maneuvers of imperialism and its Zionist ally serve only to further exacerbate the situation in the Near East and increase the danger of war. There can be no other conclusion; it simply does not exist.

EGYPT COMPLIES WITH U.S. TERMS IN RETURN FOR 'AID'

LD311420Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 31, TASS--the TASS correspondent, Konstantin Dudarev, reports:

Next year American economic "aid" to Egypt will be about 1,000 million dollars, the same as in three preceding years.

This was announced yesterday by a representative of the American Embassy in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Half this sum, 500 million dollars, is earmarked for development of the infrastructure. 250 million will go to cover the payments balance deficit. For the remaining 250 million Egypt will get American food, above all, grain. The U.S. embassy representative, as quoted by AL-AHRAM, said that as in preceding years, the "aid" will be in the form of American equipment, commodities and also the dispatch of American specialists.

Thus, next year Egypt retains its place as a privileged recipient of American economic aid.

In exchange for the "aid", which enables the Egyptian leadership to maintain the weak Egyptian economy which has been in trouble for a long time, America demands compliance with Washington's terms. This means, above all, renunciation of the progressive social economic changes which had been made under the leadership of the late president Jamal 'abd an-Nasir and the switching of the entire Egyptian economy to capitalist gears, renunciation of cooperation with socialist countries and the progressive forces of the Arab world and Africa and strengthening contacts with world reaction. American "aid" is attaining its targets: the Egyptian leadership makes amazing "compliance" in the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Israel, is prepared for any concessions to Washington's and Tel Aviv's demands, contrary to the interests of the Egyptian people.

IZVESTIYA OBSERVER ON ISRAELI WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

LD301600Y Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

["When Fog is Lifting"--TASS Headline, Quotes As Received]

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--The decision of the Israeli cabinet about an expansion of Israeli militarised settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza sector is a practical interpretation of the Camp David accords, writes IZVESTIYA's political observer Stanislav Kondrashov. "And according to this interpretation, the 'framework' for a Middle East settlement invented at Camp David is sufficiently wide to accomodate the policy and practices of Israeli expansionism in the Arab lands.

It is in addition a defiant show of force, that is at least two-pronged. On the one hand, Begin's cabinet shows to its own people, in particular to its own hawks, that nothing was actually changed in the policy of expansionism. On the other hand, As-Sadat, who still keeps talking about the history making achievements of his separatist diplomacy, "in the interests of all Arabs," is openly told to shut up, refusing to sugar the pill."

The nearer it is to the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, the clearer becomes the deception, the observer goes on to write. The Cairo leadership is getting back the Sinai Peninsula, while at the same time selling out what does not belong to it--the Arab lands on the Western Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Sector, which remain under the Israeli occupation, at the expense of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine. The defiant decision of the Israeli cabinet is a fresh reminder of the price offered in Tel Aviv to other Arab peoples for As-Sadat's capitulatory line.

Midly speaking, betrayal is unattractive. But it should not be forgotten that this is not only a moral concept. At the basis of betrayal there is always some material interest--ensuring one's benefit at somebody else's expense by weakening others and abandoning them in trouble. This is precisely the objective of Cairo.

This is what precisely the Cairo diplomacy is doing while objectively strengthening Israel's positions and weakening the Arab front by its desertion from the Arab ranks and separate "reconciliation" with Tel Aviv. [sentence as received] True, in its attempt to save the face Cairo still keeps talking about "linking" the Egyptian-Israeli treaty to acceptable conditions for a settlement on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza Sector. But they are only talking, and not even insisting any longer. But, Tel Aviv won't even listen to this talk and is doing "linkage" in its own way, which is seen from the decision to expand Israeli settlement on the Arab lands.

AL-ASAD COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID, LEBANON SITUATION

LD311920Y Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 31, TASS--The president of Syria, Hafiz al-Asad, has condemned the separate Camp David deal and the tripartite negotiations in Washington. "The separate agreement has nothing in common with the peace, which can be achieved only by implementing the principles of international law that must be observed by all the sides involved in the Middle East conflict without exception", he stated, speaking on French television.

The president went on record for the earliest restoration of peace in the Lebanon and in the Middle East. "We want security and independence for the Lebanon, establishment there of a strong state power which would ensure peace for all the Lebanese," he stressed. H. al-Asad pointed out that the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in the Lebanon, including their Syrian contingents, were stationed in the country at the persistent request of the lawful authorities and with the consent and approval of the Arab states. He stressed that the Lebanese leadership regarded these forces as the "only element ensuring the restoration of peace", believed that their withdrawal from the country "would bring about a resumption of the civil war".

H. al-Asad expressed the view that the various private military formations should be disbanded to restore peace in the Lebanon, but that that was impossible without "definite military operations".

Touching on Syria's relations with Iraq, the president stressed: "The united forces of Syria, Iraq and the other Arab states which reject the policy of Egypt, will from now on represent a united front."

WATER RESOURCES COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SYRIA

LD271802Y Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 27, TASS--The Soviet Union and Syria have signed here a protocol on cooperation in the field of water resources. It includes recommendations and decisions adopted (?during the three) days of work here by the sub-committee on irrigation of the standing Syrian-Soviet Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The commission examined the progress of hydrological and hydrogeological survey and prospecting work in the areas of Damascus, Haleb (?the al-Assad) and Yarmuk rivers and the Syrian Mediterranean coast. Recommendations have been drawn up to carry out new joint projects, particularly study of water resources in the Syrian desert and the Barada River basin. The sides also examined the course of construction of an irrigation system in the area of the (?southern) Kebir River and questions of reclaiming lands near the Euphrates hydropower complex.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BAGHDAD FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD311516Y Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 31, TASS--TASS correspondents Anatoliy Golovastov and Gennadiy Marunin report:

A conference of Arab foreign ministers is continuing in the Iraqi capital. The floor has already been taken by the majority of heads of delegations, who spoke of the development of events in the Arab world, the dangerous consequences of Egyptian President as-Sadat's splitting course, ways and means of strengthening Arab solidarity.

Chairman of the conference, Foreign Minister of Iraq Sa'dun Hammadi said at a press conference that the viewpoints expressed by the delegates on questions of the Middle East situation are close to each other and there are only insignificant divergencies. All prerequisites are being created for the success of the Baghdad meeting.

He said that an invitation for the conference had been extended to General Secretary of the League of Arab States M. Riad, an Egyptian by nationality. But he has not come to Baghdad. Sa'dun Hammadi pointed out that a possibility is not ruled out of discussion at the conference of the question of transfer of the headquarters of the Arab League from Cairo to some other Arab capital.

Foreign Minister of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has said that the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Arab Countries, preparations for which are being made by the conference of foreign ministers, is bound to fulfill two main objectives: to restore the balance of forces in the Middle East between Arabs and Israel and to discuss ways and means of elimination of the negative consequences of Egypt's transfer into the camp of Arabs' enemies.

The Iraqi press broadly comments on the progress of the conference. The Arab nation, writes the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, in its overwhelming majority turns down the Camp David agreements. The coming Baghdad summit conference, the newspaper stresses, will give a resolute rebuff to the conspiracy against the Arab nation, the most dangerous element of which is the traitorous conspiracy in Camp David.

Iraqi Minister of Information Sa'd Qasim Hammudi in the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH expressed confidence that the Baghdad meeting would promote mobilization of efforts aimed at realization of aspirations of the Arab nation, and, above all, restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Participant in the conference, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization Y. 'Abd Rabbuh told representatives of the press that the working document of the Palestinian delegation, submitted for consideration of the ministers, sets forth three main objectives that the Baghdad meeting should comply with. These objectives are: condemnation of the Camp David agreements and As-Sadat's splitting policy and adoption of vigorous measure to boycott the As-Sadat regime, condemnation of the American policy in the Arab region and, above all, the U.S. stand towards the Arab people of Palestine, reaffirmation of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Damascus, October 31, TASS--The Arabs come out in support of the provisions of the Arab League's Charter, the decisions of the Arab League's council on inadmissibility of a separate peace with Israel, and also resolutions of Arab summit conferences, primarily the Rabat conference, which reaffirmed the right of the Arab people of Palestine to have a state of their own. Thereby, As-Sadat's capitulatory policy will be denounced and a rebuff will be given to the Camp David agreement, writes the newspaper TISHRIN.

The Arabs' main national objective now is to block the course of capitulation, to frustrate the conspiracy of imperialism and Zionism against the Arab peoples, the newspaper stresses.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2048 GMT on 31 October, in an item entitled "For Activization of Arab Struggle", reports that "speaking today at a plenary meeting of the conference of foreign ministers of Arab states, the Syrian minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, stressed the great danger of the Camp David agreements for the Arab nations. These agreements, he noted, contradict the vital interests of the Arabs and run counter to the decisions passed by Arab summit conferences. The minister called for the pooling of Arab efforts, demanded sanctions against Egypt, whose present leadership was pursuing a capitulatory policy. F. Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, called for the activization of the struggle for the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The stand of the Arabs, he pointed out, must be of an offensive and not defensive character. F. Qaddumi rejected resolutely the Israeli proposals to grant a status of so-called 'administrative self-government' to the West Bank of the Jordan River.

["The statements by representatives of Qatar, Bahrain, Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Yemen and others confirmed the adherence of these nations to the decisions of the Algerian and Rabat summit meetings. Their delegates demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination. A decision was taken to set up a commission to prepare a summing-up document of the conference. It includes representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, Tunisia, and the Palestine Liberation Organization."]

USTINOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION ISSUES WITH LIBYAN OFFICIAL

LD311355Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 25 October Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Col D.A. Idris, air defense commander of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is in the USSR.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Libyan cooperation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, participated in the talks.

IRAN GOVERNMENT FAILS TO ERADICATE CAUSES OF SOCIAL STRIFE

LD311145Y Moscow Literaturnaya Gazeta in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 14 LD

[Aleksandr Bovin article: "Iran: Consequences and Reasons"]

[Text] Disturbances involving hundreds of thousands of people have been taking place nearly all year in Iran. The new government formed in August authorized the activity of certain political parties and relaxed press censorship. It was no help; Iran continued to seethe. On the evening of 7 September the government introduced a state of emergency in 12 cities. The following day a protesting human sea filled the streets of Tehran. Troops opened fire. It is not known just how many people were killed and wounded, but there were at least hundreds of victims.

Force is force. The authorities have succeeded in stabilizing the situation for the time being. Following a turbulent debate the Majlis approved the program of the government of Ja'far Sharif Emami who promised to "respect and maintain" the rights of all strata of society. However, October has again been marked by strikes, demonstrations and bloody clashes in the streets.

In order to understand the specific nature of the prevailing situation and the reasons for the turbulent events, it is useful to recall that this is the third crisis situation experienced by Iran in the last 30 years.

The first crisis took shape at the end of the forties and beginning of the fifties, at which time the spearhead of the people's indignation was aimed against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which had shamelessly plundered Iran for almost 40 years. Note in particular that the company's profits in 1950 alone (150 million pounds sterling) were 10 times greater than the total capital investments in the Iranian national industry. In March 1951 the Majlis nationalized the oil industry, including all Anglo-Iranian Oil Company enterprises. In April Mohammad Mossadeq, leader of the national bloc, became leader of the government. An unequal struggle began against domestic reaction and the oil monopolies and against the financial and economic blockade of Iran organized by Britain and the United States.

The denouement came in August 1953. During the night of 16 August soldiers of the shah's guard attempted to arrest Mossadeq, but were disarmed. However, a second attempted coup took place on 19 August--with the active participation of the CIA--and succeeded. Mossadeq was arrested. A regime of military police terror was established in Iran.

The terror could only freeze the problem, not solve it. Iran reached the beginning of the sixties as a backward, semifeudal country. Big landowners dominated the countryside. Per capita national income was $120 per year--that is, only 2/5 that in neighboring Turkey, for instance. Iranian's average life expectancy was 27 years. Foreign capital held uncontrolled sway in the country.

A wave of strikes, demonstrations and protests again occurred. Again there was a political crisis. This time the regime reallized that something had to be changed to avoid an explosion. The authorities undertook a series of reforms officially dubbed the "white revolution" or the "revolution of the shah and the people."

This was logical. In order to blunt the edge of social antagonisms, society must be modernized and working people's positions improved. What specifically was done? Measured by the Iranian scale, a fair amount. The agrarian reform struck an appreciable blow against feudalism in the countryside. Women obtained equal political rights with men. Universal social insurance was introduced. A struggle against illiteracy and disease began. Water sources were nationalized--something of particular importance for Iran.

But since the reforms were elaborated and implemented by a bureaucratic apparatus isolated form the people, all these transformations were halfhearted, inconsistent and often merely cosmetic. While solving some problems they caused other, equally acute problems.

The fivefold rise in oil prices in the first half of the seventies introduced essentially new elements into the situation. Multibillion-dollar sums flowed into the treasury of Iran, which occupies fourth place in the world in terms of oil extraction. It would seem to have been possible and necessary to utilize them in order to deepen and expand the social reform program and to accelerate Iran's transition into the modern era.

Indeed, the creation of advanced sectors of industry began. A construction boom gripped many cities. Major shifts took place in the sphere of the infrastructure. In general, the economy made rapid progress but the fruits of this progress fell into the hands of only a few.

Moreover, immense sums were squandered unproductively--on the feverish arming of the country. Since 1972 the United States alone has sold Iran military equipment worth more than $10 billion. Deliveries planned for 1979-1982 will exceed this sum. Why is this mailed fist being created? The Soviet Union and Iran have had equable, neighborly relations for a long time. Nor is there rumor of a threat to Iran from its other neighbors. Is it to play, as the Western press writes, the role of "gendarme" in the Persian Gulf area? In politics, as in physics, action occasions reaction.... At any rate, Iran has made no progress in solving fundamental sociopolitical problems by spending billions on arms, it has only aggravated and exacerbated them.

The oppressive burden of military expenditure and lack of coordination in economic development have caused an acute imbalance and increase in social tension. The mass rural-urban migration of the population has led to the present food crisis and intensified the housing famine. The cost of living has risen sharply. Bribery, bureaucratism and abuse of power have reached fabulous proportions. The large influx of foreign goods has caused discontent among the middle and lower middle class. Repression has become a part of everyday life. These factors have caused the general ferment which recently broke the surface and gave rise to a new period of crisis in Iran's development.

The regime is encountering opposition from the right as represented by the elite and religious leaders. The adherents of Islam reproach the shah for importing the Western way of life--lust for profit, depravity, drunkenness and so forth--to the detriment of Islamic values. However, leftist opposition is demanding the radical democratization of the political system as an indispensable prerequisite in terms of the solution of urgent socioeconomic problems. Both of them accuse higher officialdom of venality and self-enrichment and condemn the terror and repression.

The government has tried to defuse the situation by proclaiming a policy of "national conciliation." It has announced a return to the Moslem calendar. The particularly ostentatious gambling and other establishments have been closed. A number of prominent businessmen and officials have been arrested on corruption charges.

At the same time, the government is busy telling the population that the events taking place are the result of an "antipopular plot" on the part of certain "Marxists," the result of outside interference that is jeopardizing Iran's independence. Mechanically, they brandish the "threat of communism." However, few people believe this. The dissatisfaction of various classes of Iranian society, Deputy (M.Pezeshkpur), for example, said in the Majlis, "is associated not with Marxists...but with society itself, which is wallowing in corruption."

As far as interference is concerned, the exact names of the culprits are known. Paris' LE MONDE recently wrote: The entire policy of the United States from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf "is founded on the shah's ability to remain master of the situation in the subtle game in the international arena, defending, if necessary, the neighbouring oil kings....This dominant position in an area which is noted for its instability explains the Americans' special interest in the Tehran regime...."

The Americans will try to keep the present regime afloat. Possibilities exist for doing this--there are more than 10,000 American advisers in the Iranian Army, and if events begin to get out of control the Army elite, again on a signal from Washington, can switch fronts. Whatever happens there, LE FIGARO observes, one thing is certain, "the Army will decide--support for the throne or an alternative form of power."

For the time being, however, the government is trying to make do with quarter-measures, let alone half-measures. The main causes of the social and political crisis and the chronic sickness of Iranian society remain. They are the striking, glaring contradiction between the relatively rapid although extremely uneven and one-sided economic development and the archaic sociopolitical structures; the growth of social inequality, the endemic corruption in the government bureaucracy, the increasing contrast between rich and poor and between the authorities' tyranny and the masses' lack of rights. As long as the causes remain the consequences will persist: an unstable situation in the country, prone to explosions and upheavals.

SPEECHES AT USSR-ALGERIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING REPORTED

LD312326Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--The Soviet-Algerian relations are relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of confidence, equality and mutual respect. It was stated by Vyacheslav Yelyutin, chairman of the USSR-Algerian Friendship Society, minister of higher education of the USSR. He addressed a festive meeting in Moscow, devoted to the 24th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution.

The USSR and Algeria are successfully developing cooperation in many spheres of economy, trade and science, Vyacheslav Yelyutin noted. He stressed the great importance of the summit meetings. This year questions of further strengthening friendship and cooperation were discussed during such meetings.

The minister noted the substantial contribution made by the USSR-Algeria and Algeria-USSR Friendship Societies to the strengthening of bilateral relations.

The ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Abdelkrim Benmahmoud, who took the floor at the meeting, expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for the assistance rendered to the national-liberation struggle and to the building of an independent democratic state.

The ambassador spoke highly of the activities of the USSR-Algeria Friendship Society in the development and consolidation of Soviet-Algerian relations.

"The fruitful cooperation of our countries in the political, public, scientific and cultural life is vivid confirmation of the growing friendship of our peoples, serves as a dependable guarantee of further developing good relations," the ambassador said.

Brezhenv, Kosygin Telegram Boumediene

LD311850Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin have sent Comrade Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, a greetings telegram on the occasion of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic national holiday--the holiday of the revolution.

The telegram says that the Algerian revolution, the 24th anniversary of which friendly Algeria is marking today, has deservedly gone down in contemporary history as a vivid example of courage and stanchness in the independence struggle, and has made a weighty contribution to the world national-liberation movement. It has opened up to the Algerian people broad opportunities for the reorganization of society on the principles of social justice in accordance with the people's choice--development along the socialist road. Having scored considerable achievements along this path, the Algerian people continue to work selflessly at the implementation of the tasks mapped out by the national charter, which are aimed at deepening progressive transformations.

The active anti-imperialist foreign policy of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic enjoys great authority in the general struggle being waged by progressive forces to insure a lasting peace, to deepen the detente and to combat the intrigues of imperialism in Africa and in the Near East. The important contribution which Algeria is making to rallying together the progressive forces of the Arab world, which oppose the anti-Arab deals and capitulatory line in the solution of Near East problems, receives deserved recognition among all those who are interested in the achievement of a genuinely all-embracing, just and lasting Near East settlement.

On this day, which is important for Algeria, Soviet people sincerely wish the friendly Algerian people new, great successes on the path of development it has chosen, and express confidence that Soviet-Algerian relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop for the well-being of our peoples, for the sake of the consolidation of universal peace and progress, and for the sake of developing friendship and cooperation between peoples.

MOROCCAN, USSR RADIO ORGANS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD311642Y Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, October 31, TASS--A protocol on cooperation for 1979-1980 between Gosteleradio of the USSR and the Moroccan radio-broadcasting and television company has been signed in the capital of Morocco. The protocol envisages a broad exchange of television and radio programmes, film shooting groups and also preparation of joint broadcasts.

AKEL LEADER CITES MAKARIOS GUIDELINES ON CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

LD291334Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 29, TASS--The Cyprus problem and questions of consolidation of the internal front have been discussed at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), held here. A report was made by AKEL's General Secretary E. Papaiannou.

The plenary meeting of the AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Commission notes with anxiety that no progress has been reached in a search for a just settlement of the Cyprus issue, and the relevant UN resolutions on Cyprus are not being fulfilled. Meanwhile, the United States and NATO continue their attempts to withdraw the Cyprus problem from the UN agenda and to discuss it within the NATO or Common Market framework. Such actions promote furtherance of plans of division of the island, i.e. elimination of the sovereign state of Cyprus.

AKEL believes that the deadlock on the road of settlement can be overcome only on the basis of the resolutions of the United Nations and accords reached between the late President of Cyprus Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader R. Denktas. The departure from the political line, adopted under the guidance of Makarios, is fraught with a grave threat for the future of Cyprus, its independence and sovereignty.

The plenary meeting emphasises the great significance of unity of all patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces of the country and expresses anxiety over the weakening of that unity in the recent time as a result of the appearance of tendencies for departure from the line and tactics of the Cyprus people's struggle, elaborated at the lifetime of Makarios.

The decision puts forward concrete proposals in strengthening the internal front: The plenary meeting, specifically, declared for removal of subversive elements from the state bodies, the holding of elections to local self-government bodies, transition to a proportional electoral system formation of a representative government.

Urges Communities' Reconciliation

LD271327Y Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 27, TASS--General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) E. Papaioannou addressed the government and all public organisations of the country with the call for overcoming the differences between the two communities of Cyprus that were artificially created by the forces of imperialism. Speaking at a plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and the Central Control Commission, he noted in this connection the positive experience of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour (PEO), which has established close ties with the trade union federation of the Turkish community.

This statement issued by PEO stresses that the federation will further contribute towards developing friendly ties and cooperation between the working people of the Greek and Turkish communities. An indispensable condition for a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus issue and resolving questions and economic and social development of the two communities is close cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON ENDS VISIT TO GREECE

LD242300Y Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Athens, October 28, TASS--A Soviet naval squadron including the cruiser Dzerzhinski, destroyer Skoryi and tanker-ship Ivan Bubnov flying the flag of Commander of the Black Sea (?and) of the Red Banner Admiral N. Khovrin has left the port of Piraeus today. The Soviet ships were on an official visit to Greece in return to the visit of Greek ships to Odessa in September.

Thousands of inhabitants of Piraeus and Athens visited the cruiser Dzerzhinski and destroyer Skoryi. Smiles, friendly conversations, exchanges of souvenirs and hearty handshakes between the guests and the Soviet seamen were indicative of the warm and friendly atmosphere of the visit. The crews of the Soviet ships met with Greek seamen in football and volleyball games and saw places of interests in Athens and Piraeus.

Admiral N. Khovrin was received by Greek National Defence Minister E. Averof-Tositsas. Meetings were also held between the command of the Soviet naval squadron and the command of the Greek Navy as well as Piraeus public.

Thousands of inhabitants of Athens and Piraeus, writes the newspaper RIZOSPASTIS, for the first time had an opportunity to go on board Soviet ships and express their sentiments of gratitude and friendship to the Soviet people, the Soviet Army, which liberated peoples from the fascist yoke and is a consistent and the defender of peace all over the world.

KIRILLIN ATTENDS TURKISH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD302352Y Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--Turkey's ambassador in the Soviet Union Namik Yolga gave a reception here today to mark the national day, the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Republic of Turkey.

Present at the reception were Vice President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Polyakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kirillin, heads of a number of ministries and departments and other officials.

USSR'S MIKHAIL LESECHKO RECEIVES TURKISH MINISTER

LD312300Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--The Turkish Minister of Youth and Sports Yuksel Cakmur was received here today by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Mikhail Lesechko.

WASHINGTON, LONDON FORESTALLING JUST SOLUTION IN RHODESIA

LD311452Y Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Back from Washington, Ian Smith has spoken to industrialists and farmers, repeating the main points of his previous statements. But there was a marked change in the tone of his speeches. In Washington it was ingratiating, while back at home (?inference and hints) that Washington and London gave him special powers.

Our observer Aleksandr Fedorov takes a look at Rhodesia after Ian Smith's visit to the United States:

Western observers believe that the swindler Smith chose very well the country and time of his visit. In Washington, they pointed out he talked like an equal with equals which should inspire many people dispirited by the economic and moral blockade of Rhodesia. Ian Smith was also lucky that he was invited then and not a month later. A campaign for the resignation of the bankrupt premier was in full swing in Rhodesia at the time on the initiative of a member of Parliament from Highlands North.

But in general terms Ian Smith's visit has not brought closer a solution of the constitutional problem by military means. In the past Washington managed to delay the transfer of power to the African majority. It used hypocritical phrases about condemning racism and put forward plans for African rule. Meanwhile, the Salisbury regime received from the United States dollars for the chrome it sold it, and the British supplied it with oil.

When Washington invited Smith it discolosed that it had concealed so carefully. It is from that angle that any diplomatic moves by the United States and Britian will be evaluated. What is more, some details of a secret deal in Washington have become known. For instance, the authors of the Anglo-American plan have given up the idea of holding elections in Rhodesia, feeling that even reprisals would not make people vote for Ian Smith and his African partners.

It is as actions on the secret agreement that the public regards the latest raid by the Rhodesian military on refugee camps in a suburb of Lusaka. This act of aggression was ordered by Smith from the United States, and one wonders if it did not follow consultations with the American side. The simplified settlement plan and tougher policy of the regime are only the first results of Ian Smith's visit. Many people wonder what steps are to follow.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which insists on a (?peace) settlement, has refused to participate in a conference of all parties concerned which is proposed by the United States and Ian Smith. The events following the visit have made it very cautious. The front feels that any dialog could now be used by the West as a pretext to prevent the fall of the regime.

What comes after Ian Smith's visit has been discussed at the meeting of the frontline countries in Dar es Salaam. It is quite possible that in Washington was acquainted with (?the broadest) plans of aggression against each of the five countries [words indistinct] not only Salisbury but also by Pretoria. In any case, on the prime minister's return home more South African troops have arrived in Rhodesia. And what comes next? And why in general did the United States invite the leader of the regime rejected by the world community and what secret plans were discussed there? The very questions the visit poses bear out the point that Washington and London are doing everything they can to forestall a just solution of Rhodesia's constitutional problem.

INDIAN WEEKLY EXPRESSES ALARM OVER PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD271502Y Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, October 27, TASS--The Indian press is expressing serious alarm over the foreign policy line of the Chinese leadership directed at subordinating South and Southeast Asian countries to its influence. While declaring by word of mouth their adherence to the "Pancha Shila" principles, the Chinese rulers are interfering in India's internal affairs, strongly increasing anti-Indian propaganda, writes the BLITZ weekly.

The Peking politicians, the journal stresses, are bending every effort to try to "drive a wedge" into Indian-Soviet relations, to set India against the neighbour states. The Indian press devotes special attention to the problem of the indigenous Indian territories occupied by China in 1962. The Chinese proposals for the settlement of this acute problem, the BLITZ points out, are very much reminiscent of the Egyptian-Israeli accords signed at Camp David.

As the influential HINDUSTAN TIMES points out in this connection, apart from the 12,000 square miles occupied as far back as 1962, Peking has not given up yet its claims on another 50,000 square miles of Indian land. One can easily see the analogy with Israel's stand on the occupied Arab lands, the BLITZ says. In the opinion of the weekly, the Chinese leadership intends to continue the policy of pressure and blackmail, which was actively used by the United States towards Egypt before the signing of the Camp David accords. The sorry position, in which Egypt has now found itself, shall be a good lesson to India, the weekly underscores.

INDIA TO TAKE CONTROL OF STATE'S OIL RESERVES

LD281118Y Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, October 28, TASS--Towards the end of this year the last foreign oil company in India, Assam Oil Company affiliated to British Burma Shell, will pass over into the hands of the state. This was said by H.N Bahunguna, minister of petroleum, chemical and fertilizer industry, at the meeting of the ministry's parliamentary consult consultative committee. All mining and processing of petroleum will now be fully controlled by the state. As a result of the many years of cooperation with the Soviet Union, over 40 oil and gas deposits were discovered in India. This gave the lie to the statements by Western experts to the effect that allegedly there was no petroleum in India. Last year, oil extraction in the country was about 10 million tons. The government set the task of activizing the prospecting and the development of the already existing resources to achieve, on that basis, towards the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan of economic development (1978-1983) complete satisfaction of its own oil needs.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSES 'ANTI-AFGHAN MACHINATIONS'

LD271707Y Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 27, TASS--We are not afraid of those who are trying, while hiding behind the Islam their dirty face and anti-people essence, to commit crimes against Moslems, said Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan. He was speaking concerning anti-Afghan machinations by the forces of imperialism and internal [words indistinct] the Afghan Moslems and all the working people are taking part in uncovering these (?subversive) elements. The armed forces are standing guard over the interests of the people, defending the gains of the April Revolution and cutting short any conspiracies against the revolutionary government. We shall continue waging uncompromising struggle against all those who hamper efforts to build a new life, H. Amin said.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

IMPERIALIST DESIGNS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA NOT SUCCEEDING

LD311327Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[B. Ilichev article: "Southeast Asia: Positive Trends"]

[Text] The world press is writing a great deal about Southeast Asia. The world public's attention toward this region is prompted by important reasons. Throughout the postwar decades it has been an arena of wars and military conflicts. Their reverberations can be heard even today. This vast region, together with the Near East, Africa and Latin America, remains one of frontline sectors in the struggle between the forces of peace and progress on the one hand and imperialism and reaction on the other. Under the beneficial influence of detente the developing countries are resolutely defending their right to an independent path of development.

After the Indochinese peoples' victory over imperialist aggression in 1975, real conditions arose in Southeast Asia for the establishment of peaceful cooperation and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust. Socialist Vietnam, against which imperialist propaganda tried to set the other countries of the region, was the first to extend a hand of friendship to them. Thanks to the efforts which were made, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's [SRV's] relations with Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore began to improve. The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] also made a notable contribution to the normalization of the situation. The SRV and the LPDR have been an influential peace-loving factor appeared in Southeast Asia which gave tangible impetus to the realization of the dream of the region's peoples--to live without wars.

This development of events was not to the liking of the opponents of detente. Imperialism, which had not succeeded in asserting its rule in Southeast Asia by military means, resorted to the more active use of political and economic pressure in order to tie this region more closely to its strategic plans.

It is well known that the United States has large capital investments there. Japanese monopolistic capital is conducting a broad economic offensive. The Common Market countries and Australia are trying not to let go of their share of the "profits pie." Here the capitalist states are seeking to retain the region's role primarily as a supplier of raw material.

In the imperialist strategists' calculations, a number of Southeast Asian countries are assigned the role of a sort of rear zone of capitalism whose function is to insure, by material resources and political support, the building of U.S. armed might in Asia. Washington has led Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand in its wake. The Pentagon's generals would like to see the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] in the same place. During the Japanese premier's visit to Washington this May, the United States and Japan agreed to drag ASEAN into the imperialist orbit.

Imperialism's Asian intrigues are meeting with support from Peking, which for its part is trying to control the course of events in Southeast Asia. Peking's leaders are fueling the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict by every means and trying to interfere flagrantly in Vietnam's internal affairs under the pretext of "defending the interests" of the Hoachiao.

You can understand why the ASEAN countries were so cautious about Peking's appeal to them to create some "PRC-ASEAN front" aimed against other states. This provocative maneuver was rebuffed in the ASEAN capitals. Its true aims were also exposed: When the development of events in Southeast Asia revealed a considerable coincidence between Vietnam's positions with respect to the ways of resolving fundamental international and regional problems and the national aspirations of the other Southeast Asian countries, Peking saw this as an obstacle to implementing its hegemonist plans and took steps to exacerbate the situation in the region.

Southeast Asian political and public circles do not conceal their concern that China, having achieved the conclusion of the "Peace and Friendship Treaty" with Japan, is seeking to use Tokyo to its own designs. In a number of the countries here, particularly Indonesia and the Philippines, it is felt that the Sino-Japanese tandem could disrupt the balance of forces in Southeast Asia and, therefore, the treaty will not help to strengthen stability and security in this region. The eminent Indonesian figure and former foreign minister, Abdulgani has stated that the Southeast Asian countries will have to take the necessary steps to reinforce national and regional cohesion and stability. Hong Kong's ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL has written that in the Southeast Asian countries there are "fears about China's influence on subversive elements and Japan's economic penetration. Even the very idea that the two major Asian powers are linked by a treaty which presupposes perfectly clear intentions with respect to the contries of the region may disturb ASEAN."

The isolated actions and joint operations by the forces of imperialism and reaction aimed at retarding the development of positive trends in Southeast Asia are not producing the planned results. The countries of this region see their main task not in insuring the growth of imperialism's military potential in Asia but in resolving urgent social and economic problems. They have real preconditions for this: manpower, natural resource, a certain industrial base created during their years of independence, and agricultural production. Pooling their efforts in 1967 within the ASEAN framework, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines aimed toward economic cooperation and development. But under conditions where imperialism had launched its aggressive operations in Indochina, the opportunities for implementing these aims could not acquire a real foundation. The United States tried to put ASEAN at the service of its own military-political interests. These opportunities emerged only after the end of the war.

In the past 3 years the developing countries of Southeast Asia have acquired great political weight in the international arena. This is explained above all by the fact that in the search for ways to resolve the urgent problems of development, an understanding of the need to establish and reinforce neighborliness is prevailing in the region. When the socialist countries of Indochina launched peace-loving initiatives, they did not fall on barren ground but met with a positive response among ASEAN circles. An example of this is SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's successful visit to the countries of this region and the great interest which these states' leaders displayed in the proposal advanced by Vietnam to turn the region into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

As the region's political atmosphere becomes normalized there is a strengthening desire on ASEAN's part to assert its political and economic independence and a wish to revise the one-sided orientation in foreign policy and economic relations and to assert a more balanced course.

A desire for cohesion on a regional basis in order to organize a rebuff to imperialism and expansionism is historically justified for developing countries, including Southeast Asia. Many participants in the nonalinement movement (and certain ASEAN countries are members of this movement) believe that only through united efforts is it possible to withstand the onslaught of those forces. The trend toward unifying the efforts of the developing countries and the socialist community states is also an historical law.

The SRV's efforts aimed at finding together with the ASEAN states a generally acceptable plan for creating regional political and economic cooperation which might exclude war and armed conflicts from Southeast Asia is encountering understanding there. Thus, potential is being opened up for transforming Southeast Asia into a region of stable peace and equal cooperation. Of course, in order to achieve this, joint efforts to overcome the various influences--both imperialist and great-power hegemonist--aimed against Southeast Asia are needed. Measures leading to the consolidation of the positions of peace in that region will help to strengthen peaceful coexistence throughout the Asian Continent. "Asia can and must be a continent of peace, friendship and cooperation," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said. "And it is worth working and struggling for the sake of this great goal."

In this the Southeast Asian peoples receive the support of the Soviet Union, which consistently advocates the safeguarding of security in Asia and the strengthening of Asian states' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

INDOCHINA

SRV DELEGATION MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Hanoi Sendoff

LD312116Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 31, TASS--A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam leaving for an official friendly visit to the USSR was given an official send-off in the presidential palace of the Vietnamese capital in the evening today.

The party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Le Duan, and Member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong is to go for a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

The ceremony was attended by President Ton Duc Thang of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh; Members of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Deputy Prime Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh and other Vietnamese leaders.

Tashkent Stopover

LD011324Y Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, November 1, TASS--A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today stopped over here on the way from Hanoi to Moscow. The delegation is led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong. It arrived in the Soviet Union for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the (?Soviet) Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0430 GMT on 1 November reports the Vietnamese delegation's arrival in Tashkent. This report adds: "The guests were met at the airport by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Matchanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; and Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic and other official persons."]

Moscow Arrival

LD011435Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by the general secretary of the CPV CC, Le Duan and Politbureau Member of the CPV CC, Prime Minister of the SRV Pham Van Dong, arrived today in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, adorned with the state flags of the SRV and the USSR, Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and other members of the delegation were given a hearty welcome by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev. Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin and other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 1 November adds that in addition to Brezhnev and Kosygin, the Vietnamese delegation was met at Vnukovo Airport by "Gromyko, Grishin, Ustinov, Rusakov and other officials "]

STRUGGLE AGAINST PHNOM PENH REGIME INCREASING

LD281656Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to information coming from Kampuchea, the struggle against the present Phnom Pneh regime is currently building up in this country which has become a testing ground for the implementation of Peking's hegemonist plans in Southeast Asia.

Brutal terror and violence have become the norm, our commentator notes. The Kampuchean rulers have turned the country into an immense concentration camp. Intolerable living conditions for the people have been created there; complete arbitrary rule [proizvol] reigns and the mass extermination of people is in progress. That is why the people, who have been reduced to despair, are coming out against the reactionary regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

The other day the appeal to take up weapons at once against the Phnom Penh clique was addressed to the population by the underground radio station of the patriotic forces.

According to reports by foreign information organs, military actions are developing in many Kampuchean provinces at the present time. They are especially active in the provinces of Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri and a number of others.

The liberated areas in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kompong Cham have become the main bases for actions.

Ferment and dissatisfaction are noted also in the army on which the rulers of Kampuchea rely. With every passing day dozens of soldiers or even entire detachments desert en masse and go over to the side of those who are waging the struggle.

As the American magazine TIME reports, the peasants stir up rebellion annihilating the ferocious controllers of the Phnom Penh regime whose duties include shadowing the population of the villages.

The large-scale rebuff to the antipeople Phnom Penh leadership highly alarms their Peking patrons. Fighting equipment, ammunition and supplies [snaryazheniye] are being transferred urgently from China to Kampuchea. It is perfectly obvious, the French brougeois paper LES ECHOS notes in this connection, that without China's support the Phnom Penh regime would have already collapsed.

TENG EMBARRASSES BACKERS OF SINO-JAPANESE RAPPROCHEMENT

LD311615Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev report: "Gambling on the Remilitarization of Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, 26 October--Recently, supporters of the Sino-Japanese treaty have been made the greatest possible efforts to inculcate in the Japanese public the illusion that the document in question is the fruit of the two sides' peaceful aspirations and that its ratification contributes to the cause of peace in the Far East. According to them, the visit to Tokyo of Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, was intended to serve the same purpose. According to their calculations, Teng Hsiao-ping, along with Prime Minister Fukuda and leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, was to emotionally demonstrate--before the Japanese public--the return to the path of "eternal peace" by the governments of two countries which have been hostile to one another for several decades.

However, the Japanese Government's calculations proved incorrect: The guest from Peking came to Tokyo with the evident intention of following a quite different scenario there, in no way concerning himslef with whether or not his actions corresponded with the political interests of supporters of a Japanese-Chinese rapprochement here. Thus, the guest from Peking paid particular attention in his speeches to highly significant explatiations on the "importance" of including in the treaty's text the notorious article on the two countries' opposition to "hegemonism"--an article with a clearly anti-Soviet thrust. "The essence of Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty," Teng Hsiao-ping stated at a press conference in Tokyo, "lies in opposition to hegemonism."

As is apparent from press reports, the leitmotiv of his talks with Japanese statesmen was an appeal, permeated with anti-Sovietism, for stepping up the arms race and for both countries preparing for a new world war, which, in his opinion, the development of international relations today is moving. Unceremonisouly debunking the Japanese ruling circles' myth concerning the peaceful goals of rapprochement with China and essentially making no secret of its anti-Soviet thrust, Teng Hsiao-ping tried to persuade his interlocutors to step up the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces'" combat strength and to further strengthen Japanese-American military cooperation on the basis of the notorious "security treaty." Here he did not hesitate to interfere directly in the ancient, tense disputes being waged in Japan between the government and the country's democratic opposition concerning that cooperation.

Teng Hsiao-ping's obvious flirtation with advocates of Japan's militarization and of U.S. Armed Forces remaining indefinitely on its territory put those supporters of the Sino-Japanese treaty who are inclined to close their eyes to Peking's bellicose sentiments, at a real disadvantage. This applies particularly to certain prominent representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] and Komeito Party who until now have regarded the Maoists as their political "friends." Thus, the ASAHI newspaper commented yesterday that the Chinese guests' statements have aroused "perplexity" and "annoyance" among pro-Peking groupings of Japanese socialists and "deep indignation" among those representatives of JSP who were previously critical of China's policy. The newspaper quotes one JSP leader, assessing Teng Hsiao-ping's statements as "interference in Japan's internal affairs," aimed at fettering the progressive forces' struggle against the policy of militarizing the country.

An even firmer and clearer rejection of Teng Hsiao-ping's impertinent statements was given by the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] leadership. Explaining his absence from the ceremonial reception held by the Diet's leadership on the occasion of the Teng's visit to Tokyo, Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, noted in a television interview that China's present policy contradicts the provisions on "peace and friendship" and the "renunciation by the two countries of hegemonist aspirations" which figure in the text of the Sino-Japanese treaty, inasmuch as the Chinese leadership is continuing to implement a "policy of interference" in Japan's internal affairs and, in particular, in the JCP's internal affairs. Severely criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's statements with respect to the Japanese-American treaty, the newspaper AKAHATA, the organ of the JCP, commented that approval of this treaty is "incompatible with the cause of socialism."

The people Teng Hsiao-ping contacted here indicates relatively clearly that Peking is now gambling on an alliance with extreme rightwing Japanese political circles which express the interests of the most dellicose and reactionary groupings of the bourgeoisie. Indicative of this is the ostentatious visit to such a shady political dealer as former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

On the other hand, the splendid reception accorded the Chinese guest in Tokyo, despite all his political "tricks," is evidence that at present very influential circles in the country are prepared to support Peking's bellicose, anti-Soviet, hegemonist course. Among them are primarily those monopolistic groupings which are counting on improving the economic state of affairs in Japan by developing military production and turning China into a major market for its products.

In the opinion of the country's progressive public, the interests of the Japanese people, and those of the peoples of other Far Eastern states, demand not an arms race, not militarization and military confrontation with the USSR, which is what Peking's leaders are persuading Japan toward today, but peaceful cooperation between Japan and its neighbors.

JAPANESE-U.S. DEFENSE COORDINATION MEETING OPENS

LD311120Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 31, TASS--The eighth regular session of the Japanese-American defence coordinating committee was opened at Japan's Foreign Ministry today to work out the basic principles of joint operations of the American and Japanese forces in an "emergency". According to press reports, these principles envisage, specifically, the working out of the "strategic duties" of the armed forces of the USA and Japan, the setting up of coordinating command centres for the direction of the military operations, the exchange of intelligence information and joint use of ammunition and equipment.

Serious anxiety of Japanese opinion has been aroused by the fact that the basic principles record the commitment of the two countries on conducting joint operations of American-Japanese forces not only in case of an armed enemy attack but also if there is a "threat of attack."

The newspaper AKAHATA emphasizes that the drawing up of such plans spells a further strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance, another step along the road of drawing the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into the military gambles of American imperialism.

MONGOLIAN, JAPANESE PRESS CRITICIZE SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

LD311930Y Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 31, TASS--The ratification of the Japanese-Chinese treaty has confirmed again that the Peking leaders are going out of their way to implement their hegemonic aspirations primarily in Asia, to draw Japan into the wake of the greatpower strategy, it is pointed out by the Mongolian newspaper UNEN. The contents of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, the newspaper notes, are spearheaded against peace and security in the Far East, particularly against the countries that are in direct proximity to China. This treaty, as a whole, aggravates the political situation on our planet, contributes to the militarization of Japan.

Tokyo, October 31, TASS--A patent confirmation of China's hegemonic and great-power policy, it is noted in an editorial article published by the Japanese communist newspaper AKAHATA, was the concluded visit to Japan of Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the State Council of China, during which he conducted a campaign of anti-Sovietism, of support to the Japanese. [words indistinct] security treaty and to Japan's militarization. The pronouncements of Teng Hsiao-ping who called "strange" the people in Japan that come out against the dangerous tendencies in the policy of this country, testify to China's hostile attitude to all the progressive forces that are waging a struggle against the Japanese-American security treaty, constitute an interference in the affairs of the Japanese people's democratic movement. This policy of Peking plays only into the hands of the reactionary forces, encourages them to step up repressions against those who are waging a struggle against the Japanese-American treaty and against the country's militarization.

JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY OFFICIAL SIGNS PROTOCOL, DEPARTS

LD302018Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--President of the KYODO TSUSHIN agency Takeji Watanabe who was staying in Moscow since October 25 at the invitation of TASS flew home today. During his stay in Moscow, Takeji Watanabe held talks with TASS leadership and signed a protocol on the development of cooperation between the two news agencies. Takeji Watanabe also had meetings with the leadership of the press agency NOVOSTI and of the newspaper PRAVDA.

JAPAN PROTESTS FISHING BOAT SEIZURES BY USSR

OW310023Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, (KYODO)--The Japanese Embassy here filed a strong protest Monday with the Soviet Foreign Ministry against the recent successive cases of seizures of Japanese fishing boats in waters around the disputed four northern islands off eastern Hokkaido. In a note verbale, the embassy demanded that the seized Japanese fishermen and boats be released and returned to Japan. In the note verbale, the embassy pointed out that the problem of seizures of fishing boats and northern territorial issue cannot be considered separately. It called for early settlement of the territorial problem in order to eradicate the basic cause of ship seizure incidents.

The Japanese note verbale was presented to refute a similar note presented to the Japanese Embassy by the Soviet Government October 24. In its note, the Soviet Union claimed that the recent cases of intrusions into Soviet territorial waters can be regarded as being conducted through the encouragement of the Japanese Government. It expressed the hope that effective preventive measures will be taken.

U.S. CONTINUED SUPPORT OF NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

LD292216Y Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lima, October 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Stepanov reports:

The Nicaraguan people's struggle against the dictatorship of Somoza, that stooge of U.S. imperialist quarters, is a reflection of the struggle waged by the peoples of Latin American, Asian and African countries for genuine national and social emancipation. This was stated at a [word indistinct] conference here by the leaders of the Peruvian committee of solidarity with [words indistinct] the well-known Latin American writer and public figure Esteban Paveletic, deputies to the Constituent Assembly of Peru Alberto Ruis Eldridge and Xavier Dies Canseco. Notwithstanding Washington's official statements about [word indistinct] not to achieve democratisation" in Nicaragua, Alberto Ruis Eldridge noted in his speech concrete facts which irrefutably prove that the U.S. supported stand continues to support Somoza's fascist regime, helping him to suppress massive popular actions against the hateful dictatorship.

These facts--sending American mercenaries to Somoza's aid, the deliveries of arms and munitions--were revealed at a continental conference of solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, recently held in Panama, the speaker said. That conference, he noted, exposed with concrete examples U.S. interference not only into Nicaraguan affairs, but into the internal affairs of other Latin American countries, with the aim of implanting military regimes obedient to Washington, that would uphold the interests of American imperialist monopolies. Nicaragua's example bears testimony to the fact that imperialist quarters stop at nothing in order to guarantee their interests and ensure its dominating position in different countries of the world, said the committee leaders. They voiced confidence that despite any repressions and support the imperialist quarters are giving to fascist regimes, notably to Nicaragua, the enslaved peoples will gain genuine national and social emancipation.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NEW PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT

LD302214Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Aristides Royo conveying his congratulations on Royo's election to the post of Panamanian president, as well as his good wishes for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly Panamanian people.

In a telegram of reply, Aristides Royo expressed his gratitude for the congratulations.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE CP CC ON CONSTRUCTION

AU311802Y Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[RATAU-attributed report on address by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, at an undated session of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee]

[Text] The session was addressed by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy. He closely analyzed the state of affairs in capital construction and focused attention on measures to be taken to insure the implementation of the program for the construction and commissioning of production capacities, houses and facilities for sociocultural and service purposes, to raise the effectiveness and improve the quality of construction production.

THE INCREASED SCOPE OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND THE COMPLEXITY OF TASKS CONFRONTING CONTRACTING ORGANIZATIONS MAKE IT NECESSARY TO TIGHTEN CONTROL OVER THE RATES AND QUALITY OF OPERATIONS, IMPROVE THEIR ORGANIZATION AND RAISE BUSINESS STANDARDS IN CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT. These are the factors involved in success achieved by building and assembly collectives working steadily and rhythmically. At the same time the practice must be ended whereby occasionally leaders confine themselves to stating the shortcomings and insufficiently heed the organization of work at all levels.

RISING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, largely depending on the scope of prefabrication in construction, on the application of progressive materials and structural parts and on the introduction of advanced technological processes reducing labor employment, was regarded by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy as an important task to be undertaken by ministries to increase the scope of building and assembly operations and to fulfill the plans. It is also necessary to constantly improve the quality of cadres, to provide necessary conditions to stabilize them, and to resolutely fight losses in working time. Unfortunately, these questions are not always settled with insistency enough primarily in Zhitomirskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Sumskaya and Kievskaya oblasts, where the level of plans fulfillment in capital construction is low. Obkoms, oblispolkoms, ministries and departments must closely watch the lagging trusts, must give them concrete assistance and must increase the responsibility of leaders for the implementation of the construction program.

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO IMPROVE THE STRUCTURE OF BUILDING ORGANIZATIONS in line with the increased tasks. The Ukrainian Gosplan and ministries are obligated to take more purposeful pains to IMPROVE PLANNING IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, to examine more closely the process of drawing up plans for capital investments and the program for commissioning, particularly with regard to timing the commissioning of stockbreeding premises and other facilities, and to balance the plans with the material-technical resources and capacities of building and assembly organizations.

The main point is to INSURE THAT FACILITIES ARE COMMISSIONED AT THE SET TIME, TO CONCENTRATE RESOURCES, AND TO USE THEM PRIMARILY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE EXISTING PRODUCTION UNITS. Planning organs and contracting organizations must take pains to reduce the volume of incomplete construction and insure the comprehensive construction of facilities for production, housing, sociopolitical and service purposes. Obkoms and oblispolkoms are expected to pay the most careful attention to these questions.

The Ukraine's building ministries, and particularly that of installation and special construction work, MUST TAKE MORE PAINS TO DEVELOP THEIR OWN PRODUCTION BASES, and to increase their assistance to the Ukranian Ministry of Building Materials Industry, which has thus far been clearly insufficient. Constant and purposeful efforts must be exerted to deal with the problems of increasing the capacities of contracting organizations, primarily in the republic's western oblasts and in areas where the scope of work is increasing significantly. LEADERS AND RESPONSIBLE WORKERS OF THE BUILDING MINISTRIES ARE REQUIRED TO BEGIN THE DIRECT ORGANIZATION OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AT EVERY LEVEL, TO BEGIN WORK AMONG PEOPLE. A significant improvement is needed in the transportation of building materials by railroads.

In his speech Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy paid much attention to TASKS CONFRONTING PARTY, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS, which are expected to constantly encourage socialist competition in labor collectives, raise their effectiveness, increase the responsibility of building and assembly organization leaders for matters within their purview, and for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges. It is highly important to improve patron assistance to priority projects, to set up in oblasts, cities and rayons operative groups rendering practical help to construction trusts and administrations, to put capacities and facilities about to be commissioned into service, to invigorate the work of Komsomol staffs at those projects. Party organizations are called upon to encourage among the builders feelings of masters in production, to tighten the drive for economizing, to fight the manifestation of mismanagement and wastefulness. OBKOMS, GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS MUST EXERT EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE ORGANIZATIONALLY AND POLITICALLY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AT PROJECTS AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES, TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF THEIR WORK AND TO PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE REINFORCEMENT OF DECISIVE PRODUCTION SECTORS WITH QUALIFIED CADRES. At every project and construction site the matters must be arranged so as to enable the people to work efficiently and highly productively. Problems concerning wintering preparations must be solved efficiently; improvements must be made in the living conditions and trade services of the builders.

Before the end of the year the republic's building and branch ministries, obkoms, oblispolkoms and Gossnab must make efforts to INSURE THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PROGRAM FOR COMMISSIONING. Particular pains are to be taken to put into operation capacities providing ferrous metallurgy with iron ore, mineral fertilizers, electric power and coal, built on the basis of compensating agreements [kompensatsionnyye soglasheniya], and enterprises manufacturing consumer goods. In particular, these include capacities about to be commissioned at the northern and Dneprovskiy ore mining and concentration combines to produce concentrate and to mine raw iron ore; ammonia complexes in Gorlovka, Dneprodzerzhinsk and Odessa; the second stage of the Ahernobly nuclear power station; sugar refineries in Poltava and Lvov; facilities about to be commissioned at the Makeyevka cotton spinning mill, the Novovolynsk special technological equipment plant, the Kirovograd Red Star plant and at building materials industry enterprises; and granaries.

Building ministries already know the MAIN TASKS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED NEXT YEAR. In a number of organizations the scope of work will increase sharply. Therefore, it is important in 1979 not to slow down the present pace, but on the contrary, to surpass it. It is necessary to prepare in time, to define the areas of concentrated construction, insure that material resources can be handled in an operative manner, and to distribute manpower and equipment in a thrifty way.

LESECHKO ATTENDS TRANSPORT WORKERS DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD311549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Motor transportation, which accounts for over 80 percent of freight and about 70 percent of passengers, is rightly regarded as the most mass form of transportation in our country. Competing for a fitting welcome to the 61st anniversary of Great October, thousands of drivers and repair workers have already fulfilled their targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

This was reported by Ye.G. Trubitsyn, RSFSR minister of motor transport, who delivered a report at the ceremonial soiree devoted to Motor Transport Workers Day. The soiree was held 26 October in Moscow.

M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; RSFSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen V.I Vorotnikov and V.A. Demchenko, and socialist competition winners were in the Presidium.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON CONSTRUCTION PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD311339Y Taskent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] UZTAG--A conference of ministry, department and association leaders was held at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 20 October to examine progress in fulfilling the plan and socialist pledges for the first 9 months of this year and the first 3 years of the 5-year plan in industry and capital construction.

The conference was addressed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

Sh.R. Rashidov emphasized that working people in industry and construction organizations, inspired by the CPSU Central Committee July (1971) Plenum decisions, are on the whole working hard to cope on time and ahead of schedule with the plans for the 3d year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and to insure unconditional attainment of the targets determined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

At the same time it was pointed out that a tense situation has arisen in individual ministries and departments regarding fulfillment of the 1978 plan for sales and production of gross output and the targets for increased labor productivity and production of the prescribed range of products. There are also shortcomings in construction, so large volumes of construction and installation work will have to be fulfilled in the fourth quarter to insure the commissioning of production, projects, housing, children's establishments, vocational and technical schools, hospitals, polyclinics and others.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS AS HARVEST NEARS COMPLETION

RSFSR CSA Report

ID311858Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] The RSFSR farmers are completing their harvest. The republic's Central Statistical Administration has issued a progress report: Some 5 percent of the area sown with corn still has to be harvested in the kolhozes and sovkhozes. Work on the sugar beet plantations is near completion; the roots have been pulled on more than 1.5 million hectares, that is, 94 percent of the plan. The beet growers of Lipetskaya Oblast are among the first in the RSFSR to complete harvesting.

Sunflower threshing still remains to be done on a considerable area. Soybean harvesting continues in the Far East as well as the European part of the country; 88 percent have been harvested in the main region of its cultivation--Amurskaya Oblast. Winter crops have taken up nearly 19 million hectares on the republic's farms; autumn plowing continues. It has been done successfully by the machine operators of Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

Reports on Estonia, Lithuania

ID311532Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that Estonian and Lithuanian agricultural workers have fulfilled their plans for the sale of grain crops to the state. Collection stations have received 130,000 tons of grain crops from Estonian kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The wheat procurement plan has been overfulfilled. Although the plan for the overall volume of grain crop procurements has been met, the republic's farms have not fulfilled the plan for rye sales.

Lithuanian farms have delivered 304,000 tons of grain crops to collection stations. Wheat has been procured in excess of the plan. Sales of grain crops to the state continue.

Bashkiria, Ulyanovskaya Oblast

ID311500Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that farmers of Bashkirskaya ASSR and Ulyanovskaya Oblast have successfully fulfilled the state plan for the sale of grain crops. Bashkiria's farms have overfulfilled their socialist pledges and have delivered 2.80 million tons of grain crops to procurement points, having exceeded the plan by 514,000 tons. The plans for sales to the state of wheat, rye, buckwheat and legume crops have been overfulfilled.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ulyanovskaya Oblast have produced 927,000 tons of grain crops. Sales of wheat, rye and legume crops have been greater than envisaged by the plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bashkirskaya ASSR and Ulyanovskaya Oblast have insured for themselves a full supply of grain crop seeds for next year's harvest. While overfulfilling the grain crop purchases plans, Bashkir farms have not fulfilled the plan for the sale of millet to the state. Farms of Ulyanovskaya Oblast have not fulfilled the plan for the sale of groats to the state. The sale of grain crops to the state continues.

Data on Fodder Procurement

LD311635Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--The country's farms are continuing to procure fodder for livestock. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 23 October the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had procured 53.8 million tons of hay and 71.1 million tons of cured hay.

Repeat harvests of sown and natural grasses are swelling fodder stocks. Some 6.3 million tons of artificially dried grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder, including grass crops, have been produced; 98.1 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders have been procured.

Succulent fodder continues to be laid in. Some 189.3 million tons of ready silage have been obtained. Sugar beet tops, sunflower heads and other leftovers are widely used for silage. Fodder root crops are being laid in. Some 22.7 million tons have been procured.

AGRICULTURAL SEASON 'CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY' DESPITE WEATHER

LD010452Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] According to preliminary estimates, the agricultural season in the Soviet Union has closed successfully, despite the unfavorable weather. The farmers of the Northern Caucasus sold a record amount of grain to the state--about 7 million tons. The Ukraine, too, produced more grain than ever before. The republic accounts for 20 percent of the country's total grain output.

RADIO REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN HARVESTING LATE CROPS

LD010458Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The harvesting of late crops is in progress in the country. To date, according to on-the-spot data, 7.3 million tons of raw cotton have reached the procurement depots. This is 86 percent of the plan. The lifting of sugar beet has been completed at most beet-growing farms. Now the main attention is on moving the beet from the fields. Millions of tons must be moved in a short time to the sugar mills and procurement depots.

The harvesting of sunflower continues in the southern areas. Rice remains to be cut and threshed on a small area. A good soya harvest is being taken in by the farmers of the Kuban and Crimea. The grain of this crop, which is a new one for many farms in the European part of the country, contains up to 60 percent protein. Large areas have been allocated to this crop in the Volga area, the Northern Caucasus, the Crimea, and Central Asia. In the Crimea the harvesting of corn for grain is nearing completion. Many collectives are obtaining 100 quintals per hectare.

SOLOMENTSEV AT MEETING ON NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE DEVELOPMENT

LD010005Y Moscow Domestic Servicein Russian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Social and political readings on the experience and prospects of the Non-Chernozem Zone began in Moscow today. The opening address was made by Solomentsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said:

[Solomentsev--recorded] I am gratified to report that this year the working people of the RSFSR are making a large contribution to the production and procurement of grain crops. This year the biggest harvest has been gathered in Russia; never has more grain been procured in Russia. [applause]

The party's current agrarian policy is noted, comrades, by a comprehensive scientific approach to the development of agriculture's productive forces. This is most vividly implemented in the long-term program for the all-round, accelerated development of agriculture in the Russian Federation's Non-Chernozem Zone, drawn up by the party on Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative. This zone is to become a zone of highly productive crops and livestock breeding.

The upsurge in the agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone is regarded by Soviet people as a nationwide task, a task of all the people.

During the time that has elapsed in the oblasts and autonomous republics of the zone, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, a considerable amount--I would say a major amount--of work has already been carried out under the direction of the party organization.

The implementation of the planned comprehensive program for the transformation of this vast region's agriculture is already beginning to produce a positive effect on the increase in the output of produce and the improvement in rural workers' working and living conditions.

But quite a few, I would say complicated, tasks remain to be solved, comrades.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1540 GMT on 31 October adds: "A report on the development of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone--a most important link in the CPSU's agrarian policy, was made by the republic's Minister of Agriculture Florentyev. The readings are being attended by Tyazhelinikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department."]

ALIYEV CONVEYS BREZHNEV PRAISE TO AZERBAIJAN FARMERS

LD282225Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Azerbaijan party-economic aktiv took place today, devoted to the labor victory of the republic's agricultural workers. They have kept their word given to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his stay in Baku and have successfully fulfilled their enhanced socialist pledges for the sale to the state of all agricultural products.

Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, conveyed to the republic's working people Comrade Brezhnev's cordial congratulations.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

SOVIET COSMONAUTS BEGIN REACTIVATION OF SOYUZ-31

LD311526Y Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been working in the near-earth space for 138 days. The crew of the orbital scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 complex continue preparing the station for an automatic flight, and the spaceship--for return to earth.

In the morning, the cosmonauts were engaged in physical training with the use of the vacuum suit "Chibis", and were busy with conservation of the Salyut-6 station systems. In the afternoon, the crew started reactivating Soyuz-31 spaceship, and checked its systems and units.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well. The systems aboard the Salyut-6 station and the Soyuz-31 spaceship are functioning normally.

Return to Earth 2 Nov

LD011104Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are concluding the work on board the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31. In accordance with the flight programme, they return to the ground tomorrow.

The crew of the complex is today performing the final operations for mothballing of on-board systems and equipment of the Salyut-6 station and its preparation for flight in the automatic regime. The cosmonauts conclude placing equipment that is to be returned and flight logs in the landing craft of the Soyuz-31 ship and make control checks of its onboard systems. The crew is also performing physical exercises and training with the use of the vacuum suit "Chibis". During radio communication sessions, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov report that they feel well and that preparation for return to the ground proceeds strictly on schedule.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEATH OF SOVIET ROCKET SYSTEMS EXPERT

LD311325Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Obituary of Konstantin Davydovich Bushuyev]

[Excerpts] Doctor of Technical Sciences Prof Konstantin Davydovich Bushuyev, prominent designer and scientist in the field of space rocket technology, member of the CPSU, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of Lenin and USSR State Prizes and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, died suddenly 26 October 1978. The memory of Konstantin Davydovich Bushuyev, who devoted his life to selflessly serving the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will remain forever in our hearts.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, Ya.P. Ryabov, L.V. Smirnov, I.D. Serbin, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.A. Afanasyev, V.A. Kazakov, S.A. Zverev, E.K. Pervyshin, V.V. Bakhirev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, P.S. Pleshakov, A.I. Shokin, M.V. Yegorov, K.N. Rudnev, A.K. Antonov, N.V. Ogarkov, G.A. Titov, V.I. Konotop, N.N. Alekseyev, V.F. Tolubko, V.A. Kotelnikov, B.N. Petrov, B.V. Balmont, V.P. Glushko, N.A. Pilyugin, V.P. Barmin, G.P. Svishchev, R.Z. Sagdeyev, V.A. Shatalov. A.A. Leonov, V.N. Kubasov.